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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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New Series: Vol. 37—No. 434

February 29, 1956

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

MAY-JUNE, 1956

EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary Examination:
commences May 9.

Entries close April 20.

Final Examination:
commences June 1.

Entries close May 9.

Intermediate Examination (BOTANY):
June 6.

Entries close May 23.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston St., F. C. KENT,
Melbourne. Registrar.
20/2/56.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The next Qualifying Examination will
be held in August, 1956.

Watch this column for further advice

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

COUNCIL ELECTION 1956

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND AN AUDITOR

I, JOHN INGAMILLS RICHARDS, the Returning Officer appointed under the Articles of Association of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, do hereby declare that the number of nominations not being greater than the number of vacancies for membership of the Council of the above-named Society, Mrs. PAULINE AGNES CRAWFORD and Messrs. FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSON, CHARLES PENROSE ACTESON TAYLOR and JOHN RUDELHOFF OXLEY, being the persons nominated, have been duly elected for the ensuing three years.

I do hereby further declare that for the position of Auditor of the Society, the number of nominations did not exceed the number of vacancies, and that the retiring Auditor, Mr. ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON, of Melbourne, the only person nominated, has been duly elected as Auditor for the year 1956.

JOHN I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,
February 13, 1956.

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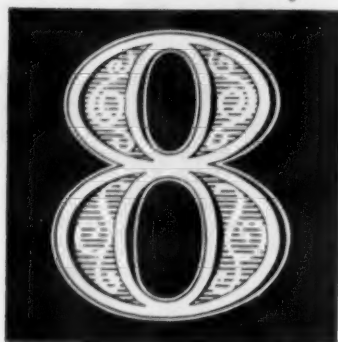
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(Advertisement)

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New Series: Vol. 37—No. 434

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February 29, 1956

Our Debt to Posterity

PROFESSOR H. BRINDLE, formerly the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy in the University of Manchester (England), said quite recently when presenting the report of the Department for the session 1954/5, that the chief difficulty confronting the persons concerned with the recruitment of students for Pharmacy was not a shortage of applications, but a reluctance of Pharmaceutical Chemists to accept trainees for post-graduate or pre-graduate training.

Professor Brindle said he believed that if there was not a change in this respect retail chemists in England would find themselves in serious difficulties.

It would be well for us to give heed to this warning, because there are indications that in some parts of the Commonwealth similar conditions threaten.

Hours of work in Pharmacies have been shortened; college courses increased; business activity intensified; qualified staff difficult to obtain.

Opportunities for systematic, careful and leisurely instruction of apprentices grow less as pressure on the time of the Chemist increases. Frequently we hear the threat from some harassed chemist that he will not in future train apprentices. Fortunately, however, there has not been a serious danger at any time of a breakdown because of lack of openings for apprentices.

Nevertheless the problem has become one of urgency, and even in conservative circles consideration is being given to modifying or abandoning the present system of concurrent apprenticeship and academic training.

As long, however, as the system of apprenticeship training is required by the law in any of the States it is unthinkable that Master Pharmacists will fail to shoulder the obligation of providing training for apprentices in the pharmacies or in the dispensaries or Pharmacy Departments over which they preside.

All we have—the good as well as the bad—we owe to those who have gone before. Those who follow us will be greatly influenced by the extent to which we meet our obligations in regard to their training and by the standard we set. In this sense the future of pharmacy lies in the hands of the present generation.

The influence of masters on apprentices is incalculable. The young have a keen sense of appraisal of values. They are quick to distinguish right from wrong—good from bad. The saying that the good men do lives after them may be trite, but it is true, and is demonstrated in a remarkable way by those upon whom the responsibility of training young people is placed. Throughout the Commonwealth are scattered graduates who are putting into practice the methods, principles of conduct and the teaching of their former apprentice masters.

Surely there can be no greater reward or satisfaction to any person who has reached mature years than to know that the ideals, principles and canons of ethical conduct he has cherished and endeavoured to

inculcate in those who have served with him, should be perpetuated in this way.

The desirable relationship of master to apprentice is that of "guide, philosopher and friend." Not only should the master teach the "art and mystery" of the calling; he should by example and precept instil in the mind of his apprentice the cardinal rules of honourable dealing, of business probity and faithful service. Whilst maintaining discipline and imparting to the best of his ability the fundamentals of pharmaceutical training, he should serve as mentor and as friend. His reward will be greater and more enduring than he might realise should he have ever paused to ponder the question.

Coming generations rely almost entirely upon the teaching of those who have gone before. All knowledge is based upon experience. It is cumulative and progressive. In each passing age there must be a sifting and a discarding of the worthless, elimination of errors and fallacies, as well as a determination to preserve established principles and proven fundamentals.

At the same time there must be always a readiness to keep pace with new thought, to march with the times, to keep an open and flexible mind. The capacity to do these things is easily lost by those who are miserly in sharing their knowledge and experience. It is strengthened and enriched in the process of communicating to others that which has been inherited and gained over the years.

It has been the custom for many years past to repent the saying that "apprentices are regarded largely as a source of cheap labour." Like many other sayings that are taken up and often repeated in parrot fashion and without much thought on the part of the speaker, this does not apply generally.

There is little doubt that the lot of the apprentice today is infinitely happier than that of the unfortunates of half a century ago. Facilities for learning and for a balanced life abound, and conditions of employment have improved immeasurably.

Most pharmacists do take a personal interest in their apprentices and are keen in the wish that they should succeed. Most masters, too, are aware of their responsibilities and are conscious of the fact that careless, slipshod methods which they might employ could be copied by the apprentice and help bring discredit to pharmacy.

There is no more important work in this world than that of training young people for the task of providing the services the community requires. The approach to the task must be enlightened and positive. Any person who being in a position to do so shirks the responsibility, even though acceptance of it might involve some sacrifice, forsakes a solemn duty he owes to mankind.

We cannot with a clear conscience ignore our individual responsibilities in this respect.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Shortages in the Profession

Difficulty in keeping up with the demand for qualified personnel is not confined to pharmacy.

This is fairly apparent and receives confirmation in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the University Appointments Board which has just been issued.

It is stated in this report that for some years past the Appointments Board has been embarrassed by the acute shortage of graduates in almost every category. This is not peculiar to Victoria, but exists in all other States.

The principal reason advanced for this state of affairs is the rapid development of the Australian economy after the war which created more than sufficient vacancies to absorb ex-service men and women who completed their courses after discharge from the defence forces. The gap has continued to widen as the output of graduates has dwindled in response to the falling birth-rate during the 1929-1935 depression.

The conclusion of the Appointments Board is that even though the tide has turned and university populations are likely to increase to somewhere about the immediate post-war level within the next decade, there is a growing awareness of the qualities which a graduate has to offer and there can be no safe assumption that graduates will be plentiful in relation to the increasing demand for them in the near future.

It is interesting to read that the opinion offered that the problem may not be solved by building bigger universities or more universities. The hypothesis is put forward that the proportion of population with attributes necessary for university study is small and it might well be that this sets an upper limit to the annual intake of the universities.

Believing that many young people, through lack of knowledge or guidance, or from any other causes, fail to make the best of their talents and would have done better to have completed a university course, the Appointments Board has asked the university to conduct a survey to measure as carefully as possible, the waste of material of this kind occurring at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education and to investigate the reasons for this wastage.

Professor Browne, Dean of the Faculty of Education, has agreed to make available a trained research worker from his department to supervise the survey. The Board will contribute £1,000 from its special fund towards the cost of this interesting project, which may occupy from 12 to 18 months.

Federal Journal for Dentists

The first issue of the "Australian Dental Journal" was published in February, 1956, and marks an important event in the publication of professional journals in Australia. The editor of the new journal, in his introduction, expresses the opinion that the presentation of the new journal marks a new era in dental journalism in this country.

The Committee of Management of this journal is very conscious of the value of a Federal journal representing branches of the profession throughout the Commonwealth, and it has extended to the Australian Dental Association its congratulations on the step it has taken.

The first issue of the "Australian Dental Journal" is attractively produced, and should be welcomed because of the range of information it carries, by dentists throughout the Commonwealth.

Pharmaceutical Conference

(P.A.A.)

Melbourne, May 21-29

Arrangements are being consolidated for the Pharmaceutical Association Conference, to be held in Melbourne from May 21 to 29, 1956.

Already many delegates from all States have notified that they will attend. There is, however, plenty of good accommodation still available.

In addition to the General Conference, at which a wide range of subjects will be discussed, a number of special group meetings will be held. These will include the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, Conference of Pharmacy Boards, Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.

The general programme includes a reception following the induction of the new President at the Royale Ballroom on the evening of Tuesday, May 21, a Conference dinner, theatre night, church services at St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, May 27, with a motor trip to the Dandenongs and a visit to the Nicholas Institute at "Burnham Beeches," Sassafras in the afternoon.

There will be something to interest every delegate, and the Conference Committee is looking forward to receiving a record number of visitors.

Therapeutic Substances Regulations

Regulations under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Substances Act were notified in the Commonwealth Gazette on January 26. A synopsis of the more important provisions of these regulations is published elsewhere in this Journal.

This legislation introduces a new feature in Federal Controls. Although the Commonwealth Constitution does not confer the power of control of Poisons and Drugs generally upon Commonwealth administrations, there are certain fields in which such legislation can become operative.

The Therapeutic Substances Act and the Regulations which have just been issued, for example, lay down certain requirements concerning the labelling and packaging of Therapeutic Substances which are imported into Australia or which become the subject of Interstate trade.

Of particular interest in the Regulations is the provision which requires that where a manufacturer's trade name appears on a package the official name of the substance must be printed in letters or symbols of a size not less than half that of the letters used in the manufacturer's trade name.

The Commonwealth Government today has to meet the biggest drug bill in the country, and it is understandable that its interest should extend to the standards, packaging and descriptions of the goods for which it pays.

As will be seen from the summary of the Regulations, the Therapeutic Substances which do not comply with the specifications which are stated cannot legally be imported into Australia.

Chemists and Bookkeepers

A magistrate at Bendigo (Vic.), when fining several chemists for breaches of the Poisons Act and Regulations, commented:

"These fellows might be good chemists, but they are rotten bookkeepers."

Nowadays a Pharmaceutical Chemist, if he cannot employ an accountant or bookkeeper, has plenty of clerical work to do, and some find this work irksome.

These tasks are part of the changing system into which we have passed. Every businessman today must perform a lot of clerical work on behalf of Government and Governmental instrumentalities. Neglect of these responsibilities, no matter how distasteful, is fraught with risk of penalties—in some cases severe.

The keeping of Dangerous Drug Records, however, is in a special category. Balanced records are required as a part of the general system of Drug Control, which is designed to prevent or minimise addiction.

Observance of Regulations, which to some may appear trifling, can be of much consequence. This certainly is the view of Drug Officials at the various Police Departments and other enforcement authorities.

Training Counter Hands

English Pharmaceutical Journals are emphasising more and more the importance of having capable, efficient service at the front of the Pharmacy. This, it is believed, is essential to the conduct of a successful Pharmacy under modern conditions. In this connection "The Retail Chemist," an excellent publication, has commenced a series of articles entitled "Training Them to Serve," by L. A. Staddon, which have been written to help unqualified counter staff.

The following extracts are from Article I, published in the January, 1956, issue of this journal:—

"Laziness and Ineptitude at the Counter

Speaking generally, the counter has been neglected to a very large extent over the past fifteen years, due firstly to the war with shortages of staff and goods, and secondly to the National Health Service, with much more dispensing and better remuneration than obtaining prior to this. The counter, however, still accounts for two-thirds of the average turnover of the retail pharmacy, and now that the first flush of enthusiasm for N.H.S. dispensing is wearing off, many pharmacists are beginning to realise that much more can be done over the counter if only they can and will spare the time to get there themselves.

During the war, with the shortage of suitable staff and goods, the standard of service expected from the chemist's shop unfortunately fell in very many cases. The old adage of the customer being always right no longer counted, and the assistant had the customer more or less eating out of her hand. This resulted in general laziness, ineptitude, and a 'couldn't care less' attitude. The proprietor was in many cases quite unable to do much about this, because he could not replace an assistant if he sacked her, and she knew it. This attitude developed and is taking quite a long time to die out, but with competition becoming keener it is now time to rectify this state of affairs.

Many chemists with whom I have discussed this matter say they appreciate the position, but cannot spend nearly as much time on the counter as they would like to do, with a result the assistant has to manage as best she can with very little tuition or example to follow. This results in a poor service to the customer and consequent loss of business.

"Competitors Who Train Their Assistants

Now who gets this business? It may be his brother pharmacist farther up the road, or more likely the company chemist, the big store or the grocers. Why? Because these people have realised the importance of training their assistants—in fact, some run courses with this purpose in mind—to know the products they handle, so that they can talk with knowledge and some authority about them to their customers and be in a position to at least offer advice if required. They are also taught how to display these products in such a manner that they appeal to the customer, and in many cases stimulate extra sales.

I am pleased to say a number of retail pharmacists have realised the competition they are meeting, and have made definite efforts to counter it."

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

THE CONQUEST OF INTOLERABLE PAIN

By E. I. Rosenblum, M.Sc., A.A.C.I.

Developmental Division, Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.

In spite of the intense search by chemist and pharmacologist for new and potent analgesics, which has added to the armamentarium of the physician such useful synthetics as Pethidine and Methadone, he must still rely on morphine in cases where the suffering is most acute. But even in the case of morphine the dose cannot be increased beyond half a grain or so without producing toxic and dangerous side-effects, of which the depression of the respiration centre is the most alarming, and this dose may not produce an adequate analgesia.

A number of "morphine antagonists" have been suggested, whose function is to counter these side reactions, perhaps the most important being n-allylnormorphine, which, under the name of Nalorphine, was included in the B.P.C. 1954, and now finds its way into the 1955 Addendum to the B.P. Nalorphine, unfortunately, is itself somewhat toxic, its use is not unattended with danger, and some of the clinical results obtained with it are conflicting.

For the last seven or eight years, Professor F. H. Shaw, in the Department of Pharmacology of Melbourne University, has been engaged in the search for a safer and more effective antagonist. Early experiments on substituted acridines showed promise, and attention was then directed to DAPT, or 2:4-diamino-5-phenylthiazole; a compound first synthesised by Pro-

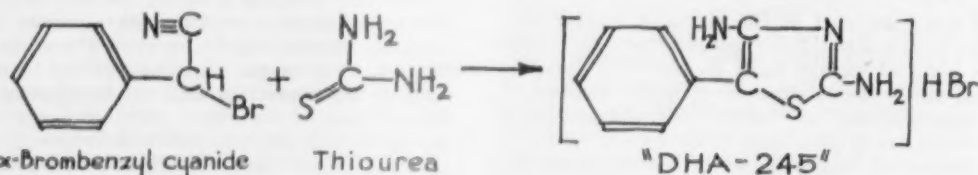
early experimental work on animals and in the clinical trials which followed.

Steps in the manufacture of DAPT, or "D.H.A. 245" are as follows: Benzyl cyanide reacts with bromine at a controlled temperature to produce α -bromobenzyl cyanide, together with a small amount of more highly brominated products, which are later removed.

Since α -bromobenzyl cyanide is a potent tear gas, suitable precautions must be taken at this stage, and in disposing of wastes, and in the absorption of the hydrogen bromide gas which is evolved. The condensation with thiourea takes place under reflux in ethanol, and the product undergoes a series of recrystallisations. Each batch is sampled, and a test made by Professor Shaw on experimental animals, to ensure the absence of any toxic impurities, and the full effectiveness of the product.

DAPT has proved most effective in the control of severe and intractable pain, such as is found in terminal cases of carcinoma. It has been found possible to administer up to 3 grains of morphine two or three times a day, and to prevent respiratory difficulties by the simultaneous administration of 20 milligram doses of DAPT. The degree of sleepiness of the patient can be controlled to any desired extent by varying the DAPT dosage, whilst giving sufficient morphine to maintain complete and continuous analgesia. There has been no evidence of addiction, in that, over considerable periods in some cases, the amount of morphine has not needed to be increased.

DAPT, a very safe drug, with a very high therapeutic index, is included in the latest edition of the A.P.F., under the title of Amiphenazole. Up to 300 milligrams



fessor W. Davies in the Department of Chemistry in 1950.

At the request of Professor Shaw, supplies of the drug were synthesised in the Developmental Laboratory of Drug Houses of Australia in Melbourne, and these have been used in the form of powder, solutions for injection, hypodermic tablets and oral tablets in the

in a single dose produces no apparent effect, except sometimes a feeling of euphoria, which has, indeed, been observed in many of the patients, who regain a measure of cheerfulness under treatment.

No one should any longer be expected to suffer intolerable pain.

ARTICLES

- The Conquest of Intolerable Pain
- The Heroin Controversy in Gt. Britain
- The Colouring of Tablets.
- Recent Progress with Chemotherapeutic Agents
- Chemotherapy and Tuberculosis.
- Antituberculosis Drugs
- The Outstanding Event in Science, 1955
- Salk Vaccine
- Applied Solar Energy.
- Rauwolfia in India
- Rauwolfia in West Africa.
- Rauwolfia in Hypertension
- Rubber Closures for Injectable Solutions
- Malaria.
- Sorbitan Ester Production
- The Tropic Alkaloids
- Shelf Life of Multivitamin Preparations

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THE HEROIN CONTROVERSY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Writing on December 15, 1955, *The Manchester Guardian* said:—

There will be jubilation in Tavistock Square (the London headquarters of the British Medical Association) now that the Government has compromised on heroin. It has postponed the prohibition which was to have become effective in three weeks. The occasion for this change was a legal point which Lord Jowitt raised in Tuesday's debate; it may have been not unwelcome, in providing a screen for the retreat. For the Government must have had misgivings about the weighty and vociferous medical opinion which has been expressed against it. Now, instead of stopping the manufacture of the drug, it will ask the Medical Research Council to carry out clinical trials, to see whether the substitutes for heroin are as effective as the Government formerly believed or whether they are as useless in certain circumstances as some doctors have complained. This is a sensible move; it is lamentable that it was not taken earlier. But the course chosen is not, of course, easy. In its experiments the M.R.C. will have to find some way in which pain—extreme pain—can be measured. But there is at least some chance that an answer will be found. Other points which the doctors have raised during their campaign are not as cogent. It has been said, for instance, that banning heroin would stimulate increased addiction to it. Addiction in the United States has certainly increased since the drug was banned there, but no one has shown that there is any causal relationship between the two things. But what about the few known heroin addicts in the country? What plight would they be in when their supplies ran out? Perhaps the Government could ask the M.R.C. to look into their problem as well. It is by no means certain that addiction is incurable.

THE COLOURING OF TABLETS

The following appeared as an Editorial Note in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, October 15, 1955.

Whether it is advisable to add colour to tablets is a question which has been under discussion for some time and the meeting held recently between representatives of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, the Pharmaceutical Society, and other interested parties provided an opportunity for the Society's views to be made clear. As was reported to the Council meeting the Society's representatives spoke against the inclusion of colour.

The question is complex, and many arguments have been ranged for and against colouring, but a consideration that must carry weight in the final decision is the safety and well-being of the patient. The use of colours as identification "aids," as we have said before, is dangerous and is no substitute for the only certain way of identifying tablets—that of reading the label. Moreover, there are only a few distinctive colours, yet there are nearly 150 tablets in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the National Formulary, and many of them are available in more than one strength. To these must be added the numerous proprietary tablets not mentioned in the books. Any attempt to identify tablets individually or even into classes would result in confusion, and, in fact, different colours are already in use for the same kind of tablet. There must also be considered the safety of small children who may accidentally gain access to tablets. Although children have taken and have been poisoned by white tablets, it is reasonable to expect that coloured ones would be more attractive to them, or would be more easily mistaken for sweets. The Branch Representatives, at their meeting in May last year, opposed the colouring of tablets on these grounds. The omission of colouring need not detract from the pharmaceutical

elegance of tablets, and it would not impair the efficiency of coatings. On the other hand, to include colour in the formulae of official tablets would introduce a factor which might be difficult to control, and variations in colour would certainly lead to difficulties in supplying the tablets to the public. With certain special tablets, for example, solution tablets containing poisonous substances and intended for preparing lotions, the addition of colouring may be useful.

Those who favour the colouring of tablets advance the powerful argument that to compete effectively in export markets a manufacturer must make his products as distinctive as possible, and that it is not economic to manufacture plain and coloured kinds of the same tablets. Certain colours have become associated with certain drugs or combinations of drugs and it is necessary, they state, for the use of colour with these preparations to be continued. In addition, some manufacturers find the colouring of tablets useful in identifying tablets during their passage through the works. From the purely pharmaceutical point of view it may be said that, generally, the colouring of tablets is not necessary.

RECENT PROGRESS WITH CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

The Report on work done 1953-54 under the auspices of the Medical Research Council (Great Britain) contains extended reference to modern trends in chemotherapy. (March, 1954, was the centenary of Paul Ehrlich, founder of chemotherapy.)

The following progress is reported: "In recent years great advances have been made in knowledge of nutritional factors that are important or essential for the growth of micro-organisms; with the aid of this knowledge, and with more attention to the practical consideration that a successful chemotherapeutic agent must attack a metabolic reaction which is more vital to the infecting organism than to the host, the Council is beginning to see useful results. The most important development along those lines that has so far been made is the preparation of synthetic compounds designed to act as antagonists to folic acid; substances prepared with this object in view include not only pyrimethamine, one of the more successful antimalarial drugs, but also compounds that preferentially inhibit the growth of neoplastic tissue and have been used with limited success against the leukaemias.

Two examples of the influence of metabolic changes in the host on the malaria parasite are now known. The first is the relative resistance of animals on a pure milk diet to malarial infection; the second is given by the suggestion by Dr. A. C. Allison that individuals with the sickle cell trait, whose haemoglobin is known to be abnormal, are relatively resistant to malarial infection. The first of those observations in particular suggests the possibility of drug treatment that would produce an alteration in metabolism, trivial for the host but disastrous for the parasite. An example of a chemotherapeutic effect that apparently is exercised at least in part through the host's defence mechanisms is afforded by the action of the antifilarial drug Hetrazan.

There is one important section of modern chemotherapeutic research that remains empirical and is likely to continue to do so, namely, the search for new antibiotics; even in that field, however, there is ample scope for basic biological investigation, particularly of the mode of action of the active compounds.

Biological research has invigorated the whole subject of chemotherapy. From bacterial biochemistry there is emerging a satisfying theoretical background for the work. In the search for new synthetic chemotherapeutic drugs we may expect to be guided in general by this theory and in detail by increasing know-

ledge of the biochemistry of bacterial metabolism, and by the results of study of the mode of action of naturally occurring antibiotics. The conception of chemotherapeutic agents has been widened to include drugs that may exercise their effects through host rather than directly on the parasite, and the development of this aspect is being assisted by investigation of the cellular metabolism of higher animals.

Emphasis has been laid on the biological aspects of modern chemotherapeutic research, but the contribution that is needed from the organic chemist is greater than ever. The chemist is needed now, not merely to use his intuition in the supply of new compounds for test, but as a full and equal scientific partner in a systematic research. No greater benefit could accrue to chemotherapy than a fuller realisation by chemists that modern biological research has converted it into a subject worthy of their best endeavours.—"Chemist and Druggist," July 30, 1955.

CHEMOTHERAPY AND TUBERCULOSIS

The Bulletin of the Educational Service Anti-Tuberculosis Association N.S.W. for Jan.-Feb., 1956, is devoted to a survey of the 13th International Conference on T.B. In this it summarises a report by Dr. Cannetti, Pasteur Institute of Paris, on the changes occurring in different tuberculous lesions and essential modifications sustained by the tubercle bacillus under the influence of treatment with new drugs.

Drug Sensitivity

The drug sensitivity of bacilli isolated from tuberculous lesions after chemotherapy depends on whether a combination of anti-bacterial agents has or has not been used. If Streptomycin or Isoniazid has been administered alone, resistant bacilli are found in a large proportion of lesions that have been treated for more than two months. The higher the initial bacterial content, the greater the frequency of resistance. It is greater in the case of cavities than in the case of solid foci. In numerous cases, lesions containing bacilli of different sensitivity can be found in the same patient.

If Streptomycin and Isoniazid are not administered individually, but in combination, the frequency of resistance to Streptomycin differs from that to Isoniazid. After the administration of Streptomycin in combination, the frequency of Streptomycin-resistance remains low even if treatment lasts from three to six months. Eight per cent. of the total number of lesions and 17 per cent. of the positive lesions contained resistant bacilli. On the other hand, after the administration of Isoniazid in combination, the frequency of Isoniazid-resistance in cases treated from three to six months appears to be high, 27 per cent. of the total number of lesions examined and 63 per cent. of the positive lesions containing resistant bacilli.

Future of Chemotherapy

What are the prospects regarding the future of chemotherapy in tuberculosis? The important advance achieved by the antibiotics in addition to its own achievements has considerably enhanced the benefits of rest, and has made surgery possible in many cases previously unsuitable. Could it lead to complete eradication of tubercle bacilli? Cannetti considers it unlikely that chemotherapy will become the exclusive treatment. Too many factors are against it. The most important is certainly the existence of caseous lesions, most of which are refractory to the action of antibiotics. The ideal would be to find cases before caseation occurs. Numerous problems still await solution in the anatomical, histological and bacteriological fields.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

In the last few years great advances have been made in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Para-aminosalicylic acid and isoniazid have become established as a standard treatment and this has stimulated further interest in drugs of similar composition. Three years ago Bavin *et al.* reported on the *in vitro* activity of a large number of compounds related to isoniazid and recommended the further study of a compound designated HP.213, *o*-hydroxybenzal isonicotinylhydrazone. Bavin's team has now reported further on this compound. *In vitro* tests for bacteriostatic activity and for the development of resistance were carried out using techniques already described in the literature and *in vivo* tests were performed using the corneal infection in mice. Acute and chronic toxicity tests were also performed. The former were carried out on mice and the latter on rats and guinea pigs. Comparative experiments using isoniazid were also made. Concentration tests of the drug in the plasma after oral and parenteral administration were carried out in rabbits, and after oral administration in human volunteers. The authors conclude from their results that compound HP.213 has a tuberculostatic activity of the same order as that of isoniazid, but that it has only one-fifth to one-tenth of its toxicity. In rabbits some of the drug administered by mouth is broken down to isoniazid which is found in the plasma, but when administered intraperitoneally, this does not occur. Isoniazid was found in the plasma of the human volunteers, but it is not clear whether the drug owes its therapeutic activity entirely to isoniazid so formed. The drug is now marketed under the name Nupasal-213, and is undergoing clinical trials in human tuberculosis.—"Export Review," September, 1955.

THE OUTSTANDING EVENT IN SCIENCE, 1955—SALK VACCINE

Writing in the "New York Times," Waldemar Kaempfert says that the biggest medical news of 1955 was the U.S. nation-wide use of the Salk vaccine. He supplies the following details and mentions some of the difficulties encountered.

In April, 1955, the famous report of Thos. Francis, Jun., was made public. It stated that the vaccine had been carefully and successfully tested on 420,000 children in the largest controlled field trial ever made, that it had been from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. effective in preventing the paralytic form of polio.

The Secretary of Health at once authorised six pharmaceutical houses to produce the vaccine. A fortnight later six cases of paralytic polio were reported among children vaccinated with the preparation from one of the leading laboratories. Then more cases appeared among children vaccinated with the preparations of other houses.

The Surgeon-General of Public Health stopped all production early in May. It was evident that some live virus remained in the supposedly killed vaccine. Investigation committees were set up and there was considerable loss of public confidence in the vaccine. The Biological Controls Laboratory of the Public Health Service had drawn up the procedures that the manufacturers were obliged to follow. That there were defects in these procedures was shown by the finding that live virus in clumps of sediment could contaminate the vaccine during the bottling process. Late in May a reconstituted investigating committee, which included Dr. Salk, was formed, and given full power to act.

Within a few days new and more stringent rules were laid down and these have been followed with success ever since.

PFEIFFER TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS 1956-1959

The Federal Council of the Guild has very great pleasure in announcing that the Pfeiffer Research Foundation have donated \$3,375 (about £A1,500) per year for a period of four years, to provide travelling scholarships to the United States of America.

(The Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation was established by a former president of William R. Warner & Co., now part of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. of U.S.A. Their Australian subsidiary is Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, which is the parent Company of William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. (ethical preparations); Richard Hudnut Pty. Ltd. (cosmetic and toilet preparations), and Chamberlain's Pty. Ltd. (advertised proprietaries, including Listerine)—all well known to pharmaceutical chemists of Australia.)

The first of these scholarships will be awarded in 1956.

OBJECT OF SCHOLARSHIP: The object of the scholarship is to train young Australian pharmacists for future positions of leadership within the profession by extending to them at a young age the opportunities of overseas experience and study.

CONDITIONS OF THE PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIPS

1. The applicant must:—
 - (i) be a graduate of an Australian Pharmacy Department and a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist.
 - (ii) be preferably not more than 30 years of age on 31st December of the year in which the scholarship is awarded.
 - (iii) submit to the Federal Council an outline of a proposed project, supported by evidence of the applicant's ability to carry it out.
 - (iv) submit the names of two suitable referees.
2. The project submitted must impinge upon one or more of the following categories:—
 - (i) Teaching.
 - (ii) Advanced Studies.
 - (iii) Higher Degrees.
 - (iv) Research.
 - (v) A study of the methods and conditions of pharmaceutical practice in any of its aspects, such as Retail, Wholesale, Hospital, Manufacturing, National Health; and may include such aspects of practice as organisation, merchandising, display and advertising.

(It would be necessary in some instances for the

successful applicant to visit different centres in the United States.)

3. The successful applicant will be required:—
 - (i) To reside in the United States of America for not less than ten months.
 - (ii) To submit to the Federal Council periodic reports on his work at intervals to be agreed upon; and a detailed report after the expiration of the scholarship.
 - (iii) By arrangement with the Federal Council to deliver, if so required, a series of lectures or addresses on his work in America in two or more States of the Commonwealth.
 - (iv) To give an undertaking that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with Pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the scholarship.
4. Applications should be addressed to the Federal Secretary, the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, 18/22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
5. The latest date for lodgement of applications for the 1956 scholarship will be 31st March, 1956.

Notwithstanding the foregoing requirements, the Federal Council may in its discretion consider applicants whose qualifications are not altogether as outlined above.

The award may be terminated at any time by the Federal Council, if there is a good reason.

The Federal Council may vary the conditions of the award, if it so desires, from time to time.

Attention is directed to the article concerning the Pfeiffer Foundation which appeared on pages 1415, 1416, 1417 of the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, December 30, 1955.

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Everybody loves these Sugarless Pastilles. They have such a satisfying fruity flavour. Specially prepared for Diabetics and for cases of obesity—they can now enjoy sweets to their hearts' content.

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APPLIED SOLAR ENERGY

The colossal present-day use of oil, coal and gas has emphasised the necessity for organised search for new sources of energy.

Late last year 800 scientists from 25 countries gathered at Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A., to attend a World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy.

Energy reaching the earth from the sun far exceeds the world's total requirements, but it is subject to extreme variations in intensity, and so far no satisfactory method has been devised for its storage.

The Arizona conference was to review the position and consider promising fields for future experimental work.

The largest use to date has been for domestic solar water heaters. Since 1947, 50,000 such units have been installed in Florida. These range from 65 to 1000 gallon sizes, and use flat plate collectors to absorb heat from the sun's rays. The collectors are a series of blackened copper plates mounted behind sheets of glass at right angles to the sun's rays. Heat passes through the glass and is absorbed by the black metal surface at the back of which pass pipes through which the domestic water circulates.

It has been established both in U.S.A. and Australia that such solar water heating is commercially feasible between 40 deg. N. and S. latitudes.

In France, Spain and Algeria the sun has been utilised to operate certain types of high temperature furnaces.

A 35-ft. diameter paraboloid reflector was described that produced temperatures in the region of 3000 deg. C., and melted refractory materials as economically as electric arc furnaces. In Algeria smaller installations are producing distilled water from brackish sources. (At the conference a demonstration was given of an arrangement of small focusing reflectors which boiled a kettle of water in eight minutes and quickly roasted a leg of lamb.)

The conversion of sunlight to electric power has been a matter of much experiment. The selenium cell has a number of applications, but its use is limited since its efficiency is in the region of around 1 per cent: The Bell Telephone Company announced a newly developed silicon cell that converts solar to electric energy with an efficiency of 11 per cent.

In an entirely different field attempts are being made to harvest solar energy by growing certain algae in sunlight under controlled experimental conditions.

The well known alga *Chlorella* can be made to grow much more rapidly than any agricultural crop.

Laboratory experiments suggest the possibility by this means of producing 20 tons protein and three tons fat per acre per year, and this on desert land now incapable of producing any other useful crop.

Pilot plant production in Japan and in U.S.A. give ground for hope that in some countries *Chlorella* meal could be produced at a price competitive with other protein foods.

RAUWOLFIA IN INDIA

The Pharmaceutical and Drugs Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, held a symposium on *Rauwolfia* at Calcutta in September this year. The scope of the symposium was as follows:—

(1) Botany and Pharmacognosy of *Rauwolfia*

- Geographical distribution in India, including the quantities available for collection.
- Cultivation; Method of sowing and effect of soil nutrients, hormones and climatic conditions on the content of the active principles in the roots.

- Macroscopical and microscopical features of *Rauwolfia serpentina* and allied species.
 - Adulterants, etc.
 - Commercial aspects.
- ### (2) Chemistry of the Active Principles of *Rauwolfia* (*R. serpentina*, *R. canescens*, etc.)
- Individual alkaloids of *Rauwolfia serpentina*—their isolation, constitution, synthesis, etc.
 - Alkaloids from *Rauwolfia canescens* and other *Rauwolfia* species available outside India.
 - Variations in the alkaloidal content of the different species.
- ### (3) Pharmacological Action of the Active Principles
- General pharmacology of the active principles, especially their effect on blood pressure and the central nervous system, and toxicity.
 - Action of the resinous residue on other organs and tissues.
 - Pharmacological action of recently isolated alkaloids, e.g., rescinamine, etc.
- ### (4) Therapeutic Uses of *Rauwolfia serpentina* in Hypertension, Neuropsychiatric Conditions and other Pathological Conditions
- Total root powder, crude extract, etc.
 - Crystalline active principles.
 - Combined therapy of *Rauwolfia* and other hypertensive drugs.
- ### (5) Pharmaceutical Manufacture and Standardisation of *Rauwolfia* Preparations.

A recent expedition consisting of botanists sent by the Government of India to the Himalayan ranges reports that *Rauwolfia serpentina* is almost extinct in this region. They consider that the indiscriminate collection of this drug is the cause of this.

RAUWOLFIA IN WEST AFRICA

Rauwolfia vomitoria is a native of West Africa, and published investigations have shown that its roots contain a mixture of alkaloids, including reserpine, which is claimed to be the chief active constituent of *R. serpentina* roots. Of recent months there has been a scarcity of *R. serpentina* roots, and there is every possibility that *R. vomitoria* roots will become a significant article in commerce. Samples of "West Africa *Rauwolfia*" are now appearing on the English market. No detailed anatomical studies of *R. vomitoria* have as yet been published.—"The British and Overseas Pharmacist," August, 1955.

RAUWOLFIA IN HYPERTENSION

S. Locket. (Brit. med. J., 1955, 1, 809.)

This is a report on a group of 39 severely hypertensive patients (38 of whom had essential hypertension) treated for a minimum period of 6 months and a maximum period of 20 months with oral preparations of *rauwolfia*. All the patients were ambulatory and all had a minimum diastolic pressure of never less than 130 mm. Hg. Each patient was used as his own control, the treatment being alternated between active drug and control tablets without his, or the clinician's, knowledge. In the first 10 months of the trial the active preparation used was total root extract, 1000 mg. daily; subsequently total active alkaloids were used, 8 mg. daily. Sixteen of the patients received, in addition, 8 to 10 mg. daily of veratrum viride extract during the entire observation. Little difference in hypotensive effect could be observed between the total root extract and the total active alkaloids. Of the 39 patients, 16 showed no consistent fall in diastolic blood pressure, 7 a slight fall, 12 an appreciable fall, and 4 a fall to below 100 mm. Hg. Of the 16 patients with no consistent fall 4 had during the entire trial received either the control tablets alone or with veratrum viride. In the other 23 cases the fall in blood pressure occurred only while the patient was receiving the active *rauwolfia* preparation.

Of the 34 patients receiving active rauwolfia tablets at some period during the trial 22 (67 per cent.) showed a fall in blood pressure of varying degree, whilst taking the active preparation, but not when on control. The combination of veratum viride extract and rauwolfia gave 6 patients out of 13 who showed a hypotensive effect, as against 16 who showed a fall in blood pressure out of 21 receiving rauwolfia alone. The average age of patients who failed to respond to rauwolfia was 50 (range 34 to 64), whereas the average age of all patients who responded was 56 (44 to 64). There was evidence of a better response in males than in females. In every case in which the patient responded to the drug there was a delay in onset of the hypotensive effect, usually of 7 to 14 days, but sometimes as long as 4 weeks. In about half the patients several further weeks' treatment were necessary before the diastolic blood pressure reached its lowest level. Side-effects were seldom severe enough to necessitate cessation of treatment. Those complained of included diarrhoea, depression, fatigue, lack of energy, drowsiness, visual disturbances, fullness in the head, nasal congestion, nausea and vomiting. All patients with angina of effort found it necessary to continue to use nitroglycerin. The author concludes that rauwolfia is by far the most effective and useful orally administered hypotensive agent he has yet used, and is worthy of trial in every case of essential hypotension requiring treatment.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1955, 11, 965

RUBBER CLOSURES FOR INJECTABLE SOLUTIONS

Factors Affecting the Absorption of Phenol

By W. T. Wing

(Abstract of paper read at British Pharmaceutical Conference, Aberdeen)

Using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and a Spekter absorptiometer for estimating phenol, the author has shown that absorption of phenol from aqueous solutions by rubber proceeds to a state of equilibrium under controlled conditions of storage, the process being reversible. The amount absorbed, although varying with the kind of rubber, bears a direct relation to the concentration of phenol in the solution in contact with it. Absorption rate increased with rise of temperature up to the point of equilibrium. It was found possible to calculate a partition coefficient for rubber which is suitable for use as a method of controlling the standard of rubber for pharmaceutical purposes. The results did not show any consistent agreement between phenol absorption and the rubber content of the rubber mix. Neither was there any clear relation between the amount of phenol absorbed and the filler content. The physical state of the rubber mix (which may be influenced by fillers, activators and accelerators) might, it is thought, explain the difference between the various samples in phenol absorption. The process was, however, consistent for particular rubber mixes. It should not be presumed, the author points out, that the results obtained for phenol are equally applicable to other substances employed as bacteriostatic agents—an aspect which requires further investigation.

In the discussion on the paper, Professor Berry (London) made the following comments:—It was important to understand that the Pharmacopoeia was concerned only with rubber for closures for multiple-dose containers. Such rubbers should not contain fillers, which were a great danger, particularly if an alkaline filler was used in conjunction with an acid solution. The author had also mentioned a carbon filler, but this should not be used because of the difficulty of piercing carbon-filled rubber with a needle. He emphasised the importance of the area exposed when considering the absorption of phenols by rubber. With a thin

sheet of rubber the equilibrium would be reached far more quickly than with a cube of rubber. They had also to bear in mind the presence of other substances in the solution. With phenolised saline, rubber took proportionally much more phenol, but if the solution contained a soap-like constituent, less phenol went into the rubber. He did not think that silicone rubber was the solution to every difficulty concerning rubber closures. The important point was that when a rubber cap was pierced with a needle the hole closed tightly. His experience with silicone rubber was that the hole remained wide open, and this material, therefore, was utterly useless as a closure for multi-dose containers. He suggested that the author should continue his work, investigating the absorption by rubber of potent medicaments. He did not think that the absorption of phenols was any longer a hazard in view of the precautionary measures that could be taken.—*"Pharm. J."*, September 3, 1955.

MALARIA

Recent Progress in Its Control

The *Alchemist*, September, 1955, gave in its editorial column a review of the success achieved in control of malaria by the activities of W.H.O.:—

Malaria does not directly kill a high percentage of its victims. It is a chronic, insidious, invalid-producing disease that results in an increased number of deaths from other causes. It has been described as a blanket that stifles all aspects of human endeavour, and as the great enemy of the explorer, the missionary, the planter, the merchant, the soldier, the farmer, the administrator, the villager and the poor.

The fight against this enemy is a heartening example of international co-operation led mainly by agencies of the United Nations and, in particular, by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). A fascinating account of this work has recently been given in *Malaria—A World Problem* by Dr. E. J. Pampana (chief of the WHO malaria section) and Dr. P. F. Russell (a WHO malaria consultant).

The two main weapons used to control the disease are drugs and "adulticides" (i.e. sprays that will kill adult mosquitoes). Quinine, widely used for prophylaxis for 130 years, has never had more than partial success. Mepacrine was found of great use in the Second World War. A daily dose of 0.1 g. will prevent clinical symptoms of all types of malaria, and will usually give a suppressive cure of falciparum malaria, and occasionally of vivax; but vivax malaria tends to relapse when the drug is stopped, and the side-effects of mepacrine may be unpleasant. Chloroquine and amodiaquine (weekly doses of 0.3 g. or 0.4 g.) give suppressive protection against all types of malaria, with suppressive cure in most falciparum and some vivax infections, and the side-effects are few. Proguanil is widely used as a suppressive drug, while the newest comer, pyrimethamine, has not yet been finally evaluated. Primaquine, administered under proper supervision, will often completely free the body of plasmodia, and is sometimes used to treat those with relapsing malaria to supplement residual spraying campaigns. In certain areas both proguanil and pyrimethamine are reported to have induced a marked drug-tolerance in the plasmodia, but despite this the WHO experts believe that the outlook for the suppressive treatment of malaria is more promising than heretofore.

However, the modern synthetic malariacides are only adjuvants in the present-day world campaign to eliminate malaria. In most circumstances it is cheaper and more effective to attack the mosquitoes themselves.

Earlier attempts to control mosquitoes were aimed at killing larvae. As early as 1793 whale oil was used to kill larvae found in rain-water casks. From 1900 onwards petroleum oils were applied to breeding places on an enormous scale. In 1921 Paris green was first

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 $\text{C}-\text{NH}_2$



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Appearance and Colour: White powder or crystals.

Melting Point: 140.0° C. Min. (to start), pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C. — — — 5.0 approx.

Solubility (Approx):

Water at 30° C. — — — — 0.2%
Water at 47° C. — — — — 0.6%
20% Cane Sugar Solution.

Same as above.

50% Cane Sugar Solution.

Same as above.

Glycerin at 5° C. — — — — 2.0%

Glycerin at 39° C. — — — — 5.0%

Glycerin at 60° C. — — — — 10.0%

Propylene Glycol at 5° C. — — — — 10.0%

Taste: Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na₂CO₃ at pH of about 9.

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used comprehensively, and is still used today. But, here again, it has been shown that attacks against larvae are not the most effective means of control. Killing adult mosquitoes has become the most effective and most widely used method of controlling malaria.

The materials used include pyrethrum, and four insecticides with residual activity, DDT, benzene hexachloride, chlordane and dieldrin. But with these four residual insecticides the problem of insect resistance is causing much concern. The development of DDT resistance in flies was first reported in 1947, but it was not until 1951 that the development of resistance to insecticides was first observed in certain vector species of mosquito. One malaria vector has begun to show such a tolerance to DDT in Greece that DDT spraying is no longer recommended for control of malaria carried by this anopheline. The possibility that such resistance may develop is obviously of great importance for malaria control. In house flies resistance may develop after only two years of spraying, but it is usually slow to appear in *Anopheles* mosquitoes. A country-wide residual spray programme may be expected to bring about the eradication of malaria in most countries in seven or eight years. (In Italy 411,602 cases of malaria were reported in 1945. In 1953 there were only 12 cases.) So long as schemes are energetically pushed to completion, their purpose should be achieved before insect resistance has become too much of a problem.

But the long-term aspects of resistance are still serious. If malaria has not been eradicated in a given country by the time the local anophelese population has become resistant, will it be possible to switch to organic phosphorus insecticides? Or will it be necessary to go back to the methods of the pre-DDT era? Probably the greatest hope lies in the discovery of powerful synergists for the present insecticides and in the development of new and better insecticides.

SORBITAN ESTER PRODUCTION

Howards of Ilford Ltd. are now producing in Great Britain a group of some 12 emulsifying and surface-active agents. These are the sorbitan esters, manufactured by reacting sorbitol with a variety of fatty acids. Under the conditions used, partial dehydration of sorbitol occurs to give the anhydrides known as sorbitans, and the final products therefore are largely sorbitan esters rather than simple esters of sorbitol itself. The esters so formed may be modified by reaction with ethylene oxide to give a range of polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters. The sorbitan esters themselves tend to produce water-in-oil emulsions, while their polyoxyethylene derivatives give oil-in-water emulsions. All the sorbitan esters are non-ionic agents, are chemically stable and relatively unreactive and, as far as is known non-toxic on ingestion and innocuous when applied to the skin. They range from viscous liquids to hard solids.

Usage of these products as emulsifying agents lies in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, paint, food, cutting oil, and agricultural chemical industries.

Their surface-active properties also make them of value as anti-static agents and lubricants in textile and plastic manufacture, and as antifoam agents and filtration aids in chemical processing.—"The Industrial Chemist," October, 1955.

THE TROPANE ALKALOIDS

Abstract of a lecture by Dr. F. R. Smith to the Fine Chemicals Group Society of Chemical Industry, London.

Although the greatest interest in tropane alkaloids of recent years had centred round details of structure and synthesis, there was considerable activity in connection with natural sources. During the last war the duboisias of Australia became of considerable importance as

sources of atropine and hyoscyne, and they had subsequently maintained their position in comparison with the older raw materials. The continued interest in hyoscyne, not only as a result of its uses in surgery and motion sickness, but also because of the importance of the quaternary derivatives such as the butylbromide and methylbromide, had led to over-production of hyoscyamine and atropine.

The commercial synthesis of atropine depended on an economic route for manufacture of succinaldehyde, and recent work on the chemistry of furan had led to a variety of methods for the manufacture of the starting material. The synthesis of tropine followed the classical method of Robinson, and the manufacture of atropine itself was based on a method well known for many years. Methods for the large-scale production of tropic acid had also been developed and the resolution of atropine to supply hyoscyamine had been carried out on the large scale. The synthesis of homatropine from synthetic tropine resulted in considerable economy, and substantial quantities of the methylbromide had been produced. Tigloidine, one of the minor duboisia alkaloids, was readily synthesised, but its early promise had not been fulfilled.

The stereochemistry of the tropane alkaloids had been actively investigated during the last few years, particularly by Fodor and his school. Modern principles of conformational analysis, together with reactions involving migration and ring formation, clearly established the configuration of the hydroxyl and epoxide groups in the principal alkaloids.—"Pharm. J.," December 31, 1955.

SHELF LIFE OF MULTIVITAMIN PREPARATIONS

The instability of many vitamins, and their incompatibility with other vitamins, make multivitamin products particularly liable to a decline in potency during shelf life. The extent to which this decline occurs in different types of preparations has been investigated by Campbell and McLeod (*J. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., sci. edn.*, 1955, XLIV, 263) who tested ten multivitamin products available in Canada.

Three of these products were capsules, four were tablets and three were liquids. A total of 71 samples was purchased from retail pharmacists and analyses of the vitamin contents were carried out, usually within two months of the purchase. The age of the product was calculated from the lot numbers, and it was found that over a third of them were more than one year old.

The vitamins which appeared to be affected most by storage were vitamins A, B₁₂, aneurine, and pantothenic acid. The degree to which they lost their potency depended on the formulation of the product. Thus vitamin A was particularly unstable in liquids; aneurine was stable in tablets and capsules, but not in liquids; calcium-pantothenate and vitamin B₁₂ were generally poorly stable. In the only capsule in which it was present, however, vitamin B₁₂ showed good stability.

In one-half of the products examined the content of at least one vitamin was below the amount stated on the label.

In many of the preparations, the deterioration began less than one year after manufacture. The authors suggest that the time lapse from the date of manufacture to final sale should be determined for, say, 95 per cent. of the stock of a product and that this time should be the "normal shelf life" of the product. During this period the manufacturer should be responsible for the potency of the product. It would be the pharmacist's responsibility to see that his stock did not exceed its normal shelf life. For successful working, this system would necessitate an expiration date clearly printed on the label of the product. The authors point out that two Canadian manufacturers are now using expiry dates on liquid multivitamin preparations, and suggests that all manufacturers of multivitamin products should give the idea serious consideration.—"The Alchemist," September, 1955.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Greaseless Salol Ointment

R Salol 10% in a greaseless ointment base.

Firstly, an oil-in-water emulsion base was considered, but although these bases are "non-greasy," they are not "greaseless."

As Salol is almost insoluble in water, thickened aqueous bases such as Bentonite Magma or Methylcellulose Magma of the A.P.F. would be unsuitable.

It was found that a 20% solution of Salol in Polyethylene Glycol 400 could be prepared in the cold, so 10% Salol was incorporated in Ointment of Macrogol A.P.F. by adding a 20% Salol solution in P.E.G. 400 to the P.E.G. 4,000 which had been just melted over a water bath.

The preparation approximately resembled Paraffin Ointment in appearance and consistency, but may have been a little too solid for ordinary use. Any attempt to form a cream by the addition of even small quantities of water caused separation and subsequent crystallization of the Salol. However, the quantities of P.E.G. 400 and P.E.G. 4,000 could be varied to alter the consistency if necessary.



APPLIED
PHARMACEUTICS

—D.L. (Vic.).

This is an interesting approach. The solubility of Salol in Liquid Paraffin and Fixed Oils is about 1 in 10. It is very insoluble in aqueous media. The macrogols will dissolve a fairly wide range of drugs. In any case there is insufficient oil phase in the average emulsified base to dissolve 10% of Salol.

Balsam of Peru in Lotion

R
Zinc Sulphate 60 gr.
Solution of Lead Subacetate . . . 10 m.
Solution of Coal Tar 10 m.
Chlorbutol 10 gr.
Balsam of Peru 60 gr.
Lime water to 4 fl. oz.

Ft. lot.

Sig. Apply at night.

This prescription is difficult and intractable. Can you suggest a method?

—H.J.B.R. (Vic.).

Balsam of Peru is readily miscible with fixed oils, and in order to incorporate it into this lotion a w/o emulsion was made to the following formula:—

Zinc Sulphate 60 gr.
Solution of Lead Subacetate . . . 10 m.
Solution of Coal Tar 10 m.
Chlorbutol 10 gr.
Balsam of Peru 60 gr.
Oleic Acid 20 m.
Castor oil)
Lime water) of each to 4 fl. oz.

The Chlorbutol (soluble about 1 in 10 in most fixed oils) was dissolved in the Castor Oil in a mortar, the Balsam of Peru added and then the Oleic Acid. The Zinc Sulphate was dissolved in the Lime water and the resulting suspension of Zinc Hydroxide was added all

at once to the oily phase, and the mixture emulsified by trituration.

When the emulsification was complete the Solution of Coal Tar and the Solution of Lead Subacetate were stirred in.

—D.L. (Vic.).

Stannous Oleate Ointment

R
Stannous Oleate . . . 10%
Suitable base to . . . 1 oz.
Ft. ung.

In this prescription the Stannous Oleate was extemporaneously prepared. The following method, after the style of preparation of Lead Oleate (Martindale Vol. I, 23rd Ed.) was adopted.

Stannous Chloride was used for the reaction.

Sodium Oleate solution was prepared (according to Martindale). 150 gr. of Stannous Chloride (in solution) were used to react with the soap solution and 280 gr. of Stannous Oleate were

obtained. This was a deliberate excess, as only 44 gr. were required.

The Stannous Oleate was incorporated with Lard, after being washed free of chlorides.

B.R.P. (Vic.).

Carbromal Injection for Mice

1. R
Carbromal 15 mg./ml.
200 ml.
2. R
Carbromal 30 mg./ml.
200 ml.

For toxicity testing in mice.

With the above order came the information that Methylcellulose had been tried as a suspending agent, but rendered the preparation too viscous to pass through a fine gauge hypodermic needle.

Sorbolene, A.P.F. ("Polawax") was tried in a 3% concentration as a suspending agent and was found satisfactory as regards the dispersion of the Carbromal and also as regards its passage through a 26 gauge needle.

Blank solutions of "Polawax" in a 3% strength (omitting the Carbromal) was also supplied. This was found for the purposes of this test to be without observable toxic effects.

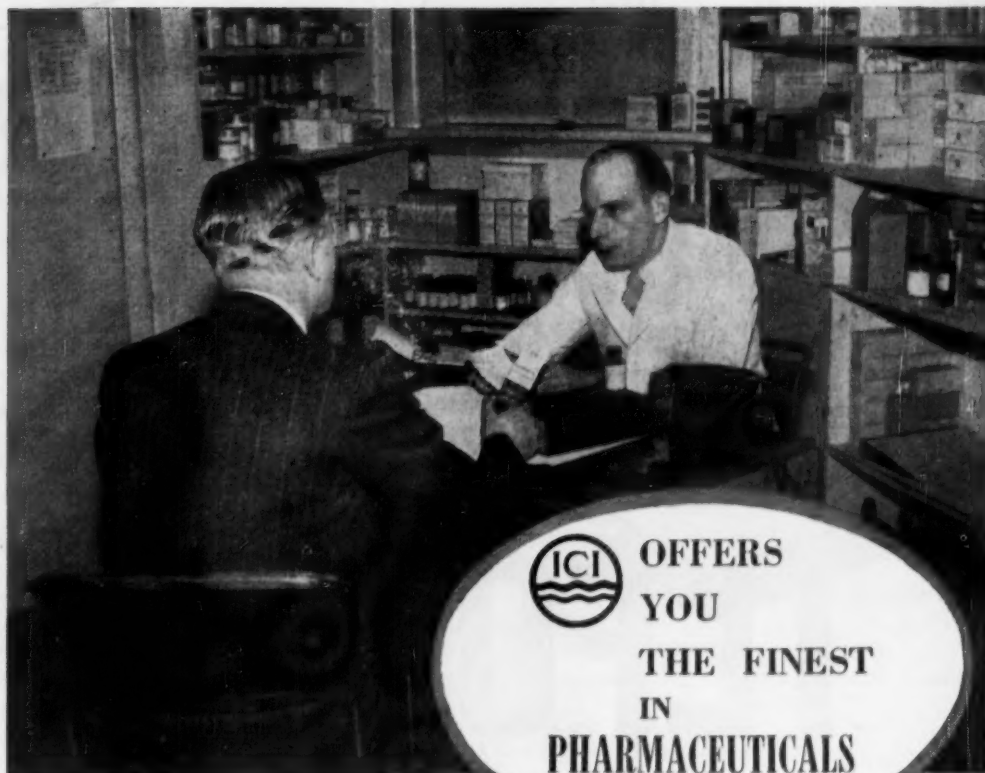
—J.M.M. (Vic.).

Over-strength Silver Nitrate Eye Drops

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "R. J. M. M. (Vic.)" and "G. D. (Vic.)".

The above prescription was presented recently. It called for Gutt. Argent. Nit. 10%. This is clearly too strong. A solution of 0.5% was dispensed.

—G.D. (Vic.).



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- Phenobarbitone B.P. — sedative and hypnotic.
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- "Trilene" Trichlorethylene — in analgesia and anaesthesia.

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Prescription Proprieties and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy

(For most of the products listed, full information as to dosage may be obtained from the "Prescription Proprieties Card Service" of "The A.J.P.").



ANTICOAGULANT DRUGS

INJECTION

Drug	Strength	Proprietary Name, Manufacturers, Etc.
*Heparin Injection B.P.	1,000 units per c.c. 5 c.c. vial 10 c.c. vial 5,000 units/c.c. 5 c.c. 20,000 units/c.c. 5 c.c. 25,000 units/c.c. 5 c.c.	B.D.H., Boots; Pularin (Evans); Liquemin (Roche). Abbotts. As for 1,000 units per c.c., also Thrombolyquine (Organon); Leo. Leo. Pularin (Evans); B.D.H.; Boots.
*Heparin Retard Injection	20,000 units per 2 ml. in Pitkins menstruum	Boots.
*Protamine Sulphate intravenously is used to restore original coagulation time during heparin therapy (50 mg. neutralises 5000 i.u. of circulating heparin).	1% boxes of 6 x 5 ml. 1% boxes of 6 x 10 ml.	Evans. Boots.
Dicoumarin Sodium	100 mg. ampoule	Organon.
Dextran Sulphate Injection B.P. Addend. 1955. A new quick-acting anticoagulant for intravenous injection, either alone or in conjunction with oral anticoagulant therapy. (Dextran is used for continuous intravenous infusion)	5,000 units/5 ml.	Dexulate (Glaxo).

ORAL

Dicoumarol (in)	50 mg. capsule 100 mg. capsule 50 mg. tablet	Lilly; Abbott. Lilly; Abbott. Organon.
*Ethyl Biscoumacetate B.P.	300 mg. tablet	Trombolyzan (Tromexan)-Geigy.
*Ethylidene Dicoumarin	100 mg. tablet	E.D.C. (Nicholas).
Cyclocoumarol	25 mg. tablet	Cumopyran (Abbott).
*Phenindione B.P. Add. 1955 (Phenylindanedione)	50 mg. tablet	Dindevan (Evans); Indema (I.C.I.).
Phenylpropyl-hydroxycoumarin	3 mg. tablet	Marcoumar (Roche).
Sinthrome	4 mg. tablet	Geigy.

Vitamin K₁ is a prompt acting antidote to anticoagulant-induced hypoprothrombinemia from dicoumarol and other related synthetic anticoagulant drugs. Vitamin K₁ is not effective against the effect of heparin compounds. Mephyton (Merck)—1 c.c. ampoules containing 50 mg. vitamin K₁ emulsion for intravenous use.

* N.H.S.



Pharmacology for Pharmacy

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.), Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

Twelfth Article

MODE OF ACTION OF DRUGS

The way in which drugs bring about their effects, at the cellular level, has never ceased to interest pharmacologists. However, the meagre details at present available are both a disappointment and a challenge. This is in contrast to the rather rosy outlook of the dilettante who imagines that the organic chemist sits in a chair, draws a few "rings" on a piece of paper, and, hey presto, another disease is cured. Today the discovery of a new series of drugs, as distinct from a new drug in an established series, is 99% luck and one per cent. theorising. Hence the enormous and costly screening programmes carried out by reputable pharmaceutical houses.

The early hopes of the organic chemist that the elucidation of the structure of the alkaloids would give a clue to their mode of action were soon dashed. The next work of any importance was that of Crum Brown (1860), who found that many alkaloids, when changed to the quaternary form, lost their original pharmacological properties and took on a single common one, namely they behaved like curare. This discovery was to lie dormant for nearly a century. Now the search for quaternary ammonium compounds with curariform activity is in full cry. Their use as muscle relaxant and ganglionic blocking agents is very important.

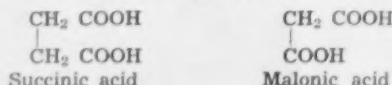
About this time also people began to consider the mode of action of the common anaesthetic agents, chloroform, ether and nitrous oxide. From this period springs the Meyer-Avertin theory, which states that anaesthetic power depends on lipid solubility, or the oil-water partition coefficient. The facts, as put forward by the authors, are tolerably correct; there is a correlation between lipid solubility and anaesthetic ability. The correlation does not, however, tell us how anaesthesia is produced, it does not tell us what goes on inside the cell. Fifty years later modern science can tell us little about the action of ether and less about nitrous oxide.

Developments from another direction were to come from the ideas of Paul Ehrlich. New ideas rarely appear out of the blue, rather are they the product of their times. Ehrlich had grown up with the subject of bacteriology, or rather that special branch, immunology. This science dealt with the mode of action of toxins and antitoxins. It was obvious that one could neutralise the other, which could be shown by "titration," but more importantly, the union of toxin and antitoxin was specific. It was not long before the suggestion was made that the combination took place by means of specific receptors. Likewise the toxins were supposed to join themselves to receptors on the cells of the body. Ehrlich extended this idea to pharmacology, or rather therapeutics, for Ehrlich was determined to derive benefit from his theory. It was well known that heavy metals were toxic to protoplasm, likewise histology made use of the attachment of organic dyes to tissues. Ehrlich decided to marry these two concepts, to combine heavy metals (particularly arsenic) with organic molecules which would attach to the cell receptors of the parasite. This idea was very profitable and gave rise to that branch of pharmacology known as chemotherapy.

A. J. Clark, in 1925, revived the cell receptor theory and put it on a quantitative basis. By this time the role of enzymes in the cell's metabolism was well established and Clark intuitively hints that the enzymes may be the receptors. Of course the concept of cell receptors almost limits the action of the drug to the surface of the cell. Whilst some enzymes are situated at the surface a great many more are within the cell. But we do know that some drugs (e.g., HCN) are only active at the surface because the cell is not affected if the drugs are injected (microinjection technique). On the other hand some drugs do not affect the cell unless they penetrate the membrane. We know that certain dissociable compounds will not affect the cell if they are in the completely ionised condition, if the degree of ionisation is lessened, by altering the pH, then they become active. In other words the undissociated molecule enters the cell and brings about its action (we know that the ionised molecule cannot enter the cell).

The cell receptor theory is well recognised today. It is usually invoked to explain antagonism between two drugs. But let us examine the theory more critically. In the first place, although the theory is 50 years old, the receptors have so far eluded identification. Heuristically a theory is of value if it leads to further progress. The cell receptor theory has not led to any new discoveries in pharmacology. As I have said, its greatest use is to explain antagonism, but this phenomenon did not owe its discovery to the hypothesis of cell receptors. To say that one drug antagonises another because it competes for the cell receptors and then to pronounce that there are cell receptors because of the phenomenon of antagonism is to commit a gross tautology.

The cell receptor theory comes nearest to proof when we consider competitive inhibition. But again the fact was established, not by predicting but by chance observation. Today competitive inhibition is an important concept. Let us consider the earliest example. Succinic acid is oxidised by an enzyme, contained in many cells of the body, called succinic oxidase. This enzyme may be obtained cell free and the reaction can be carried out in a test tube.



If one adds malonic acid to the succinic acid-succinic oxidase system the oxidation ceases. One could say that the malonic acid has poisoned the enzyme. However, if one adds more succinic acid to the above "poisoned" system, one finds that the additional succinic acid is now oxidised. In other words the enzyme is still active in the presence of the malonic acid. We now know that the true explanation is that owing to the chemical similarity of succinic and malonic acid the enzyme receptor groups take on the malonic acid, but are unable to oxidise it. The union of the enzyme with malonic acid is, however, reversible and in the presence of excess succinic acid the former is displaced and the latter can now be broken down (mass action

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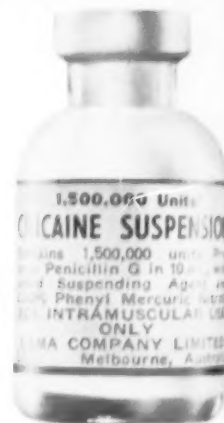
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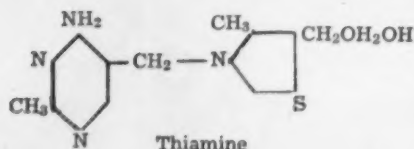
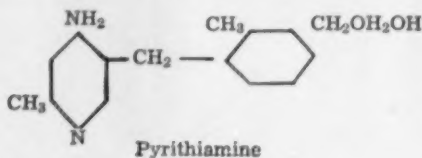
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effect). There is competitive inhibition for the enzyme between the succinic and malonic acids.

It is also possible to demonstrate competitive inhibition in the intact animal. The symptoms of thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency in the rat are well known. If a rat, on normal diet, is fed pyrithiamine it shows all the signs of vitamin B₁ deficiency. It could be said



that the pyrithiamine had, per se, this toxic effect. If the level of intake of vitamin B₁ in the animal is now raised (it still being fed pyrithiamine) it is found that the deficiency symptoms disappear, therefore, the pyrithiamine could not itself be the toxic agent. From a consideration of the structure of the two compounds it is more likely that the pyrithiamine is competing with thiamine for some enzyme system.

There are many examples of competitive inhibition in pharmacology. The competition between sulphonamides and para-amino-benzoic acid is an example, the use of folic acid antagonists, such as aminopterin, to control leukaemia is another.

Today the theoretical pharmacologist does not look to one all embracing theory to account for the mode of action of drugs. Rather does he take individual groups of drugs and see if he can determine how they act. We shall now consider certain modern aspects of the action of certain contemporary therapeutic agents.

We perhaps know more about the actions of the sulphonamides than we know about any other group of drugs. Most of the sulphonamides competitively inhibit the organism's ability to change p-amino-benzoic acid to folic acid (and eventually to folinic acid). This is an essential step in the bacteria's metabolism. If the organism does not make folic acid from p-amino-benzoic acid, but obtains it from the media, then it is not affected by the sulphonamides. This is also the reason why the sulphonamides do not harm the human body. We have to obtain our folic acid "ready made."

The exact mode of action of penicillin is still a mystery. It would appear that penicillin prevents the bacterial synthesis of nucleo-protein. Nucleo-protein is a type of protein which is essential for life and is usually found in the cell nucleus. Streptomycin, on the other hand, interferes with carbohydrate metabolism in some organisms, but not that of the tubercle. Here it seems to act on fatty acid metabolism.

It used to be thought that the barbiturates interfere with oxidation in the nerve cell, but we are not so certain now.

The mode of action of morphine is still a mystery, although this has not prevented the discovery of synthetic substitutes by empirical means.

So we must leave this fascinating subject. Enlightenment will only come from the collaboration of the organic chemist, pharmacologist, electro-physiologist, physicist and cytologist, so broad is the field.

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The Kodak Prizes—1955

On the opposite page we publish photographs of the winners of the Kodak Prizes for 1955.

These prizes, each of which is valued at £25, are offered annually by Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd., and are awarded to the best student or students of the Final Year of the Pharmacy Course.

In the two larger States, Victoria and New South Wales, two prizes, each valued at £25, are given.

The interest of Kodak in pharmaceutical education is evidenced also by the granting of overseas travelling scholarships. Two such scholarships valued at £1000 each have been given. The winner of the second of these scholarships, Mr. George Landers of Victoria, is at present overseas working on the project which he is following under the terms of the scholarship.

Brief particulars of the Kodak Prize Winners pictured opposite are given below.

EDGAR SMALL—N.S.W.

Matriculated at Fort Street High School. Apprenticed to Hallam Pty. Ltd. in Sydney. Obtained a credit at the February, 1953, Final Examination, aged 19½. He shares the Kodak No. 1 Prize with Peter Muir.

PETER MUIR—N.S.W.

Passed Leaving Honours at C.B.H. School, Wagga. Dux of the school, and gained Commonwealth Scholarship. Apprenticed at Wagga Pharmacies Pty. Ltd., and transferred to Canterbury District Pharmacies. In February Final Examination topped the year with a credit, and gained the Elliot Prize, the Pharmaceutical Society Gold Medal at the age of 19 years 2 months, and shared Kodak No. 1 Prize with Edgar Small.

JEAN SLACK-SMITH—N.S.W.

Educated at S.K.E.G.G.S., Darlinghurst. Commenced Pharmacy and obtained equal first in Chemistry, William Shore Chemistry Prize. Distinction (3rd) Botany, Women's Pharmacist Prize. 1954 Women's Pharmacist Prize and 1955 Final Pharmacy, Credit, and obtained Kodak No. 2 Prize.

JOHN R. D. WAUGH—Vic.

Born 1934. Educated Mildura High School, with A.D.F.A. Scholarship and Commonwealth Free Place, where he passed Leaving with Honours. He continued his studies at University High School, Melbourne, where he matriculated, and was awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship. Received Silver Medal in Materia Medica,

Bronze Medal in Chemistry. Bronze Medal in Botany and Sigma Prize in Organic Chemistry for Third Year, in 1954. Apprenticed to Mr. W. A. Balzary, Richmond.

D. C. MATTHEWS—Vic.

Educated Scotch College. Matriculated with Commonwealth Scholarship in 1951. Was a member of the School Tennis Team for two years. Apprenticed to J. Cunningham, Melbourne.

WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS—South Aust.

Prince Alfred College, starting in Preparatory School 1947, and finishing in the big school with Leaving Certificate in 1951. Served apprenticeship in Keswick branch of the Friendly Society Medical Association under four managers—Messrs. K. Phelps, R. Weller, L. Gilchrist, M. Murphy. At present acting as relieving manager for F.S.M.A.

BRIAN J. SHIREFFS—Tasmania

Secondary education Burnie High School, later Launceston Church Grammar School. Matriculated 1951 with credits in Chemistry and Geology. Apprenticed to Messrs. J. H. & A. G. Gould.

During his Pharmacy course won the following prizes:

1953: J. L. Gould Memorial Prize.

1954: H. H. Pearce Prize.

1955: H. T. Gould Prize; Kodak Prize; Landon Fairthorne Prize; Parke Davis Prize.

Taking up a post as lecturer/demonstrator in the Pharmacy Department of the Technical School, Hobart, in 1956.

JAN FINDLAY (QLD.)

Jan, who won the major prizes for 1955, lives at Coorparoo, Brisbane. Prior to coming to the city Miss Findlay lived at Richmond, where all her primary education was undertaken by correspondence. For her secondary education she attended Blackheath College, Charters Towers, from where she passed her Junior and Senior University Public Examinations.

After being away from studies for six years, Miss Findlay commenced her pharmacy course in 1953, when she became apprenticed to Mr. J. Richardson, of Annerley. She passed her Intermediate in 1954, and qualified at the final examination last November. Miss Findlay secured the highest pass in the final examinations for 1955, and was awarded the Kodak Prize, Parke Davis Award, D.H.A. Prize and the Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize.

KODAK PRIZE WINNERS, 1955



Jan Findlay
(Qld.)



Brian J. Shireffs
(Tas.)



Laura Einihovici
(W.A.)



Edgar Small
(N.S.W.)



Jean Slack-Smith
(N.S.W.)



Peter J. Muir
(N.S.W.)



W. J. Nicholls
(S.A.)



John R. D. Waugh (Vic.)
"Argus" photo.



D. C. Matthews
(Vic.)

Insect Notes

By E. H. Zeck, F.R.Z.S., Entomologist, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture

(Reprinted from "The Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.," December, 1955)

APHIDS

Aphids, because of their small size, are frequently overlooked until a heavy infestation has developed, and the plants become distorted or commence to wilt. Cultivated ornamental plants, shrubs and vegetables serve as primary or secondary food-plants for a considerable number of species.

The Aphids (Aphididae) comprise a large group of small, soft-bodied insects which may be found on the undersides of leaves, around flower buds and on the young shoots and bark, or on the roots of various grasses and other plants. Some live in galls.

By means of special glands many species secrete varying amounts of a white, waxy or mealy substance, which may be either powdery or woolly, and this may cover their bodies. Most species, however, are without any protective covering. They are of various colours, depending upon the species and sometimes the food-plant.

Quantities of honey-dew, a sugary substance, are excreted by the aphids. This adheres to and disfigures the foliage and twigs upon which it falls; a black or sooty mould which develops in it adds further to the disfigurement. Ants and flies are attracted by this excretion and feed upon it. The honey-dew of some aphids causes a "burning" of the foliage upon which it falls.

Most aphids possess a pair of characteristic tubular processes known as cornicles, which arise from the fifth segment of the abdomen, but in some species these organs may be reduced or absent. The cornicles secrete a waxy fluid which may, perhaps, protect them from some of their enemies.

Aphids have sucking beaks, and feed by puncturing the plant tissues and extracting the sap, and, when numerous, may cause drying-up and curling of the leaves, distortion of the buds and flowers and weaken the whole plant. Some species cause scars and gall-like swellings to form on the limbs, twigs or roots of plants, and many are capable of transmitting various plant diseases.

The adults may be either winged or wingless, and the immature or nymphal forms grow by a series of moults.

Many species of aphids feed upon a wide range of food-plants, but others restrict themselves either to a single species of plant or else to closely-related species. When winged forms develop they may remain on their original (or primary) food-plant or fly off to various other (secondary) plants and on these produce new colonies. From these plants, winged aphids of later generations may migrate back, during the autumn and early winter, to the original species of food-plant.

During the autumn and early winter some aphids lay eggs on the plants, and these hatch in the spring and a generation of wingless female aphids develops. These give birth to living young, which later, when adult, produce further living young. Generation after generation of either winged or wingless aphids continue to develop in this way until the autumn.

Wingless egg-laying females and males, usually winged, make their appearance in the autumn, and the females, after mating, deposit their eggs in the late autumn or early winter. In some species, such as the

black peach aphid and the banana aphid, males are unknown, all the individuals being viviparous females.

Aphids on cultivated ornamental plants: Many kinds of ornamental garden plants serve as primary or secondary food-plants for a number of species of aphids, and more than one species may be found feeding in association with others in the same colony.

Four or five species may be found on roses, the commonest being the true rose aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*), which has both pink and green forms, and the potato aphid (*M. euphorbiae*). Both these are large species. Four or five species may be found on an individual chrysanthemum plant, the most frequently observed species being (*M. sanborni*), a glossy reddish-brown aphid which often distorts or prevents the development of the flower buds.

Amongst ornamental plants, the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) has probably the widest range of food-plants. It attacks carnation, dahlia, gladiolus, pansy, rose, violet and many others. The cotton or melon aphid (*Aphis gossypii*) also infests a wide variety of plants, including dahlia, hibiscus and sunflower, and the grey cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*) may be found on garden stock, wallflower and other related plants.

Ornamental pines, *Cupressus*, *Callitris* and *Thuja*, in some seasons become heavily infested with the pine aphid (*Cinara thujaefolia*), a large dark brown, hairy species that is most numerous during August and September.

Root-feeding Aphids: In addition to the well-known black peach aphid, and the woolly aphid, which attack the roots of the trees as well as the upper portions, there are other aphids which feed upon the roots of various vegetables, including spinach, beans and carrots. They may also attack various bulbs and the roots of grasses and weeds. Most of these root-feeding aphids have globular bodies and are covered with a white mealy or waxy secretion which prevents them becoming wet.

They are frequently attended by ants, and these may assist in the spread of the aphids by constructing galleries along or amongst the roots of the plants, thus allowing the aphids easy access to fresh feeding places.

Control

Aphids on most garden plants may be controlled by the use of the following sprays or dusts:—

Sprays: (1) DDT (20 per cent.) emulsion, 2 fluid oz. to 2½ gallons of water.

DDT is compatible with lime-sulphur, Bordeaux mixture and white oil, and may be combined with any of these if necessary.

DDT treatment of plants belonging to the Cucurbitaceae (pumpkins, squashes and cucumbers) at the concentrations usually recommended are injurious to them. Repeated application of DDT will usually result in increased infestations of red spiders.

(2) Nicotine sulphate, 1 fluid oz., soap 2 oz., water 4 gallons.

(3) HETP, 1 in 1000 (1 fluid oz. to 6½ gallons water).

HETP cannot be combined with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, but it may be mixed with colloidal sulphur or copper oxychloride.

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(2) Nicotine dust, 2½ - 5 per cent. Nicotine dust should be applied during the warmest parts of the day. There is no ready means of controlling aphids that are feeding underground.

TOMATO MITE

The tomato mite is one of the most serious pests of tomatoes during the summer and early autumn, and treatment for its prevention or control is necessary in all parts of New South Wales. The first signs of infestation are a silverying of the foliage and drooping and curling of the lower leaves.

The stems and leaf-stalks have a smooth appearance, and later they become brown, and the skin of the fruit may become roughened and corky-looking.

Tomato mites (*Vasates lycopersici*) are extremely small, and can be seen only with the aid of a lens. They have elongate yellowish bodies, and feed upon the surface tissues of the leaves, stems and fruit and cause shedding of the blossoms and stunting of the fruit. In addition, they reduce the vigour of the plants, and the leaves, eventually, may wither and die.

Control

Tomato mites may be controlled with sulphur dusts and sulphur sprays.

The sulphur dust may be more readily applied to the plants if mixed (2 parts) with hydrated lime or kaolin (1 part).

Early crops should be treated with sulphur when the first fruit commences to ripen, and again about a month later.

Summer crops should be treated in the seed-bed, again about four weeks after transplanting, and subsequently at three- to four-weekly intervals.

Autumn crops planted out in January and February should be treated in the seed-bed and again after transplanting, about a week before routine Bordeaux applications commence. The treatment of mid-season and summer crops for mite control should be a routine practice.

The dust is applied in a general manner to the whole plant, and is to be preferred to sprays, both because of its efficiency in controlling the mites and the ease with which it may be applied.

FALSE-LOOPERS

In some seasons false-looper caterpillars become numerous and cause considerable damage to the foliage and growing shoots of beans, potatoes and other vegetables. Many ornamental garden plants are also attacked, and soft-foliaged pot plants growing in sheltered positions may be severely injured. The caterpillars also feed on weeds.

False-looper caterpillars (*Plusia* spp.) belong to the cutworm family (*Noctuidae*), but unlike most cutworms, they do not shelter in the soil by day, but are to be found hiding amongst the leaves.

The eggs are laid on the plants by the moths, and the pale greenish caterpillars, which are slender-bodied, may measure up to 1½ inches in length. When crawling over the plants they move with a looping motion similar to that of the true "loopers" (*Geometridae*), and on this account have derived their popular name of "false loopers."

When fully-fed the larva spins a loose, white, silken cocoon on the underside of a leaf, and in this enters its pupal or chrysalis stage. The pupa, which measures slightly less than an inch in length, may be seen through the cocoon. The pupa is greenish at first, but becomes brown before the moth emerges.

The moth measures slightly more than 1½ inches

Particulars of the sprays and dusts to be used for the control of aphids on vegetable crops are given in "Insect Pests of Vegetables," free to growers in New South Wales on request to the Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney.

Sulphur dusts, however, may burn tender seedlings if applied in very hot weather, and also may cause fruit scald on plants which are heavily infested with mites, but where routine treatments have been adopted and the infestation is not severe, fruit scald will not occur.

Colloidal sulphur and dispersible sulphur are used at the rate of 1 lb. to 40 gallons of spray mixture (1 oz. to 2½ gallons).

Wettable sulphur is used at the rate of 3 lb. to 40 gallons of spray mixture (3 oz. to 2½ gallons).

Colloidal sulphur, dispersible sulphur and wettable sulphur may be combined with Bordeaux mixture.

Lime-sulphur at the rate of ½ gallon to 50 gallons water (4 fluid oz. to 2½ gallons) may also be used.

The sprays are applied to the stems and leaves, and particular attention should be given to the undersides of the leaves.

Where spraying with lime-sulphur follows treatment with Bordeaux mixture or other copper fungicide, some injury to the plants may result, but dusting with sulphur will not affect plants that have been treated with these fungicides.

Lime-sulphur Must Not be Mixed with Bordeaux

Parathion at a concentration of 0.01 per cent. (1 fluid oz. to 24 gallons water) may also be used.

When this organic phosphate insecticide is used, protection is necessary against the spray mist to avoid inhalation, contact with the eyes, or wetting of the skin. The directions supplied by the manufacturer should be carefully followed, as this insecticide is very toxic to man. It should not be applied within three weeks of picking.

In some areas the weekly applications of DDT emulsion sprays may keep the mites in check, provided the main stems and under-surfaces of the leaves are thoroughly treated, but should infestation appear sulphur treatments should be adopted.

across its outspread wings. The forewings are a coppery-brown with lighter markings, and there are small silver markings towards the base of each. The shape of the silver markings varies with the particular species. The hindwings are brown, tinged with a coppery sheen.

Control

Control of these caterpillars may be obtained by spraying with a 0.1 per cent. DDT emulsion (2 fluid oz. of 20 per cent. emulsion to 2½ gallons of water).

Beans should be picked over heavily before applying DDT, owing to the risk of undesirable residues remaining on the pods, and the first picking of silver beet leaves maturing after treatment, unless treated in their very early growth, should be discarded. Plants such as celery and cabbage should not be treated within four weeks of harvesting, and cauliflowers must not be treated after the curds commence to form.

If the caterpillars become sufficiently numerous later, to necessitate control measures, a derris dust (derris 1 lb., mixed with kaolin 7 lb.) may be used to control them.

On small areas, hand-picking of the caterpillars may be all that is necessary.

The Trading Signs of the Alchemists and Apothecaries

By Frank A. King

Throughout the ages, from the times of the ancient Egyptians, signs have been utilised as a means of indicating a man's occupation or his place of business or residence. Traders' signs, incorporating some object produced or tool used, afforded an easy means of identification for premises or the crafts of occupants when few men and women could read.

Amongst the ruins at Herculaneum and Pompeii, in the street of Mercury, a perfumer's sign showed the various services of the artisan—such as four men carrying a box with vases of perfume and other men occupied in laying-out and perfuming a corpse signifying the occupant performed these services as well as the preparation of perfumes for the ladies—and for the mere males!

Later on, professional signs were utilised on the tombs of the catacombs of the early Christians, where a physician was portrayed by a cupping-glass. Incidentally, one physician at Pompeii added to the sign above his door a warning that he did not allow credit—*"Eme et habebis."*

Eventually many signs were adopted by apothecaries and alchemists.

Although the sign of the "Mortar and Pestle" came to be used exclusively by apothecaries, most of the signs used by the alchemists had some reference to the mythical properties of the ingredients they used.

One eighteenth century celebrity, who sold medicines under the sign of the "Mortar and Pestle" was the notorious John Moore, "author of the celebrated Worm Powder," who was the subject of some unkind verses written by Alexander Pope.

In 1667 Grace Pestel, of Figtree Yard, Ratcliffe, in London, made a pun upon her surname by adopting the sign of the "Pestle and Mortar" for her establishment. There is still an inn sign with this title at Wantage, in Berkshire, in England.

Although dragons, salamanders and unicorns appear in heraldic signs, some apothecaries and alchemists incorporated the names of one or other of these mythical creatures in the signs which they displayed before their experimental stations.

Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says that:

"A dragon is a fabulous winged crocodile, usually represented as of large size, with a serpent's tail; whence the words serpent and dragon are sometimes interchangeable."

The dragon of medieval alchemy seems to have been the emblem of Mercury, as Mercury, like a dragon, could "eat its own poisonous tail," and extract therefrom a valuable medicine—the useful drug calomel was prepared, and is still prepared, by subliming together a mixture of metallic mercury and the deadly poison corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride. It also had a further draconic property—its colours "increase in death" or the oxidation of the silvery metal yields mercuric oxide, of a vivid red or yellow colour, markedly changing according to the temperature.

Consequently the dragon became the sign of the alchemist or apothecary, and was also painted on his drug-containers. To inspire his patrons with profound awe for the mighty alchemist who had overcome the reptile, a dusty stuffed crocodile would be hung from the ceiling of his chamber. In England a stuffed crocodile is still to be seen in a pharmacy at Arundel, in Sussex.

The combustibility of the salamander made this creature a natural sign for the alchemists and apothecaries

of the Middle Ages, and it still continues as a sign for apothecaries on the mainland of Europe. In heraldry, the salamander was the "symbol of constancy," but in alchemy it represented certain chemical actions, owing to its reputed powers of resisting fire.

The early naturalists said that the salamander lived on pure fire, and produced a substance which was neither silk, nor linen, nor yet wood, but garments could be made from it, but the material could only be cleaned by fire—so the substance may have been asbestos. If the animal fell into a burning fire, it would at once extinguish the flames!

Boswell, in his "Armourie," gave some additional qualities to the salamander:

"Among all venomous beasts he is the mightiest of pyson and venyme. For he creepe upon a tree, he infecteth all the apples or other fruit that groweth thereon with his poyson, and killeth them which eats thereof. Which apples, a'so, if they happen to faile into any pitte of water, the strength of the poyson killeth the mthat drinks thereof."

Pliny says that he once tried the experiment of extinguishing a fire by throwing on it a salamander, but the creature was soon burnt to a powder.

Brewer says that the salamander was adopted by Paracelsus as the name of the elemental being inhabiting fire—gnomes being those of the earth, sylphs of the air and undines of the water—and the term was taken over by the Rosicrucian philosophers, from which source Pope introduced salamanders into his "Rape of the Lock" (I, 57):

"When the Fair in all their Pride expire,
To their first Elements the Souls retire;
The Sprites of fiery Termagants in Flame
Mount up, and take a Salamander's name."

The qualities attributed to the Unicorn caused this animal to be used as a sign not only by chemists but also by goldsmiths. This mythical and heraldic animal is represented by medieval writers as having the legs of a buck, the tail of a lion, the head and body of a horse, and a single horn, white at the base, black in the middle, and red at the tip, in the middle of its forehead. The body was white, the head red and the eyes were blue.

About 400 B.C. was written, by Ctesias, the earliest description of the unicorn which can be traced, but the manner of catching it is included in the following extract from "Le Bestaire Divin de Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie," compiled during the thirteenth century:

"The unicorn has but one horn in the middle of its forehead. It is the only animal that ventures to attack the elephant: and so sharp is the nail of its foot that with one blow it can rip the belly of that beast. Hunters can catch the unicorn only by placing a young virgin in his haunts. No sooner does he see the damsel than he runs towards her, and lies down at her feet, and so suffers himself to be captured by the hunters. The unicorn represents Jesus Christ, who took on Him our nature in the virgin's womb, was betrayed to the Jews, and delivered into the hands of Pontius Pilate. Its one horn signifies the Gospel of Truth."

The horn of the unicorn was considered to be an antidote for all poisons, and it was believed that the unicorn, by dipping its horn into a liquid, could detect whether or not it contained poison.

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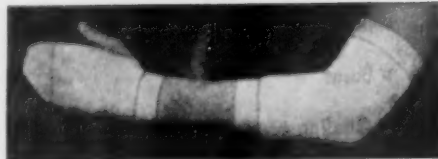
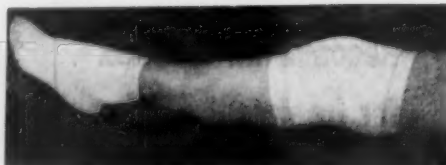


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which a unicorn stands as if to assay the liquid. There are many references to the unicorn in the Old Testament.

According to Albertus Magnus, the celebrated metaphysician of the Middle Ages:

"It is reported that the unicorn's horn sweats when it comes in the presence of poisons, and that for this reason it is laid on the tables of the great, and made into knife-handies, which, when placed on the tables, show the presence of poisons. But this is not sufficiently proved."

The belief in the value and efficacy of the unicorn's horn continued to the end of the seventeenth century. In his diary, the Rev. John Ward, when saying that it was valuable in curing the ague, adds:

"It approved itself a true one, as he said by this: if one drew a circle with it about a spider, she would not move out of it."

Dekker says, in the "Gull's Hornbook," that "the unicorn whose horn is worth a city," and whatever it was that was sold as unicorn's horn, probably the horn of the narwhal, was vended at an immense price, consequently the great financial value set upon unicorn's horns caused the goldsmiths to adopt this animal as their trade sign.

The sign of the "Unicorn and Dial" was the trade sign of a watchmaker near the Strand Bridge, in London, and Machyn, in his diary, refers to "the syne of the Unycorne in Chepseyd (Cheapside)" in 1561.

The symbol was also popular amongst printers and booksellers, and a certain John Harrison followed these occupations at the "Unicorn and Bible," at Paternoster Row, in London, in 1603.

But it was the reputed power of the horn as a detector of poison that caused the alchemist to use the fabled beast as his sign, and later caused the animal to be used as a supporter for the arms of the Apothecaries' Company of London. Other horned animals appeared on signs; for obvious reasons the Bull became recognised as a phallic symbol.

Like the curious habits of the salamander and the dragon, the burning and reviving of the mythical Phoenix typified certain transformations obtained by alchemists, consequently this bird became yet another symbol used by apothecaries and alchemists, not only outside their premises but also on their drug-pots, and he was also portrayed upon their transparent lamps. Since the commencement of their business in England in 1680, the firm of Godfrey and Cooke have used the phoenix as a trade-sign.

During the reign of James the First, the Phoenix was the sign of one of the establishments where plays were acted in Drury Lane, and the same London Playhouse was also called the Cockpit.

The problem of finding a certain house was greatly increased at night, when lights were few and far between. In the seventeenth century an advertisement shows that "Doctor James Tilborough, a German doctor," who lived "over against the New Exchange in Bedford St.," in London, sought to overcome such difficulties by adding that his patients could find him there "at the sign of the Peacock, where who shall see at night two candles burning within one of the chambers before the balcony, and a lanthorn with a candle in it upon the balcony."

A jocular article, commenting upon a quack's handbill published in No. 444 of the "Spectator," says that there was a "Cannon Ball" in Drury Lane, next door to the "Surgeon's Arms," the headquarters of a notorious quack doctor.

It has been suggested that the sign of the "Three Death's Heads," at Wapping, on the outskirts of London, was the house of an apothecary. Trade tokens of this establishment still exist, but Larwood, in his book on Inns and Tavern-signs, first published in 1866, suggested that the sign was a ghastly one for the chemist's customers!

The close link between the barber and the barber-surgeon from the time of Henry VIII onwards is well known, and the origin of the barber's striped pole will

be familiar to most readers. Originally barbers acted as surgeons and would bleed or cup patients. The pole, with its red and white bands, represented the white linen and the red blood.

When Lord Thurlow opposed the Surgeons' Incorporation Bill, in the House of Lords, on 17th July, 1707, he stated that "by a statute still in force the barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole. The barbers were to have theirs blue and white, striped with no other appendage, but the surgeons were to have a gallipot and a red flag in addition, to denote the particular nature of their vocation."

The barbers' poles were striped red, white and blue, which suggests some link with the ancient unicorn colours!

Barbers' poles still remain, but the pharmacist and chemist no longer show their ancient signs, although in England some inns and taverns are reminders of the fabled beasts once portrayed outside the premises of alchemists and apothecaries.

ACQUIRED DRUG RESISTANCE

Genetic Considerations

Discussing the genetic basis of acquired drug resistance by bacteria, M. Demerec (*Publ. Hlth. Rep.*, 1955, 70, 817), points out that effective resistance of bacteria to drugs is gained in one of two ways—either progressively in several steps, or through a single mutational event. The progressive pattern has been called the penicillin pattern, and the single-step pattern the streptomycin pattern, after the drugs first used in studying the problem. The development of resistance to a drug follows the same pattern in all strains and species of bacteria. With drugs which produce progressive development of resistance, the use of drug concentrations high enough to eliminate all of the organisms possessing resistance in the first stage will preclude the development of high resistance. No single treatment, however, would be effective in preventing the appearance of highly resistant individual cells when drugs which cause the "single-step" pattern of resistance are being used. Fortunately only a small number of known drugs cause that kind of resistance. They are streptomycin, isoniazid, sodium p-aminosalicylate, erythromycin and cinnamycin. Theoretically, it should be possible to avoid the development of strains resistant to those drugs by administering them in combination with other medications which act independently on them. That procedure would also reduce even further the chances of resistance developing when applied to the drugs causing progressive resistance. In clinical practice, however, other factors than resistance play a role in the survival of bacteria. Some cells may survive because they are located where they cannot be reached by a full concentration of the drug, and others may be in a physiological state that confers a temporary immunity to the drug's action. Such circumstances might favour the selection of resistant mutants and result in the development of resistant strains in spite of treatment that should prevent that. *The Pharmaceutical Journal*.

PARTIAL SYNTHESIS OF A VIRUS?

Two research workers at the University of California claim to have accomplished the "first partial synthesis, or test tube construction, of a virus." A statement said that that might have a far-reaching influence in disease-prevention. The experiments were the first in which inert fragments of viruses were put together to form active viruses capable of causing disease. They were conducted with tobacco mosaic virus. The research workers were Drs. Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat (associate research biochemist) and Robley Williams (professor of biophysics).

Chemist and Druggist.

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

We in Victoria are just beginning to realise that the Conference is looming very near, and all discussions now seem to commence with "At the Conference—" We think back to Brisbane and Sydney, and wonder how we can ever hope to equal the smooth-running arrangements and organisation we experienced on those two occasions. We are looking forward to welcoming representatives from all States at the second meeting of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF VICTORIA

Our first general meeting for 1956 was held at the College of Pharmacy on February 2, when our guest speaker was Mrs. Mavis Moorhead, who has been a member of our Association for many years.

Mrs. Moorhead recently returned from a trip abroad, and gave a talk on her travels, with particular emphasis on the Scandinavian countries, illustrating her talk with lovely movie films in colour.

We were all most impressed with the cleanliness of Norway and Sweden—and the colour—flowers everywhere—in gardens, massed on railway station platforms—in window boxes and on light poles in the streets—the beautiful flocks—the happy-looking blond children—the magnificent snow-capped mountains—the lovely cities with their modern buildings.

Miss Witt expressed the thoughts of us all when, on proposing the vote of thanks to Mrs. Moorhead, she said what a delightful night of travel it had been to places not so often visited as the rest of Europe.

Supper served by the Committee in the Museum concluded a most interesting evening.

On February 9 we had a successful Theatre Party to "Sailors Beware" at the Comedy Theatre, where many pharmacists and their friends thoroughly enjoyed this splendidly acted comedy.

Our next meeting will be held at the College on March 1, at 8 p.m., when our guest speaker will be Mrs. Joan Rosanove, the well-known Melbourne bar-rister.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF N.S.W.

The February meeting, our first of 1956, was held at "Science House," and presided over by Miss Mavis Sweeney. We were happy to see some of our older members, especially Mrs. Clark, who was our first President. A cordial welcome was extended to a new member, Mrs. Patricia Flander, and we are looking forward to seeing her at our future meetings. We were pleased to have Mrs. Morrow, from South Australia, with us for this meeting. Mrs. Morrow was the first secretary of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of South Australia. During January the first President from South Australia (Mrs. Maloney) was in Sydney, and we were sorry she could not stay until our meeting.

Last month Miss Gloria Linney, our Treasurer, announced her engagement, and we all wish her much happiness for the future.

Our prize-winners for 1955 were with us at this meeting, and on this occasion each girl was presented with a spray of flowers as a token of the evening. The Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of N.S.W. prizes were awarded as follows:—

Miss A. Kelso: First place in Materia Medica.

Miss M. E. Campbell: First place in Chemistry.

Miss A. Barnes: First place in Botany.

We all wish these girls much success in their future career as pharmacists.

A letter of thanks, in reply to a congratulatory letter sent by Miss Joy Latham on behalf of the Associa-

tion, was received from Mrs. T. Metcalfe, of the National Council of Women, who was mentioned in the New Year Awards. Miss Latham has also contributed a paragraph to the National Council of Women's News Letter, in which she made mention of the forthcoming Pharmaceutical Conference from May 21 to 29.

Our Social Secretary, Miss Ellen Palmi, then gave a report of our Christmas party, which was extremely well attended. Approximately 160 members and their friends were present, but unfortunately the function was not the financial success the committee had hoped.

During January a N.U.P.S.A. Conference was held at Castlereagh, and Misses Sweeney and Latham and Mrs. Campbell were guests at one of the Sunday sessions. Later Miss Sweeney represented our Association at a reception given at the Pickwick Club.

Unfortunately, our guest speaker (Dr. Puckey) was unable to be with us, but instead we were pleased to welcome Miss Spurway, who came at extremely short notice. Miss Spurway is Medical Records Librarian at R.P.A.H., and gave us a short talk on her work. Miss Spurway has returned from America, where she studied methods used in that country to keep medical records. In the past the Medical Records Department in a hospital was the dumping place for old paper from the wards. After the war, the task fell to the American College of Surgeons to organise the keeping of Medical Records. They required accurate and reliable records of the medical history of patients for College examinations. Firstly, they instituted a manual of standardisation for hospitals. The first hospital to adopt the new system was The Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

The History of Medical Records, like most things connected with medicine, can be traced back to Hippocrates, who made copious notes on the histories of his patients.

Miss Spurway brought some examples of Medical Records with her, and members were able to see just how the material has to be co-ordinated. The histories and charts which are made available from the wards require much co-ordination and indexing, so that cross references are readily available. A Medical Record should contain: 1. A History of the patient. 2. Physical examination and provisional diagnosis. 3. Reports of special examinations carried out and notes on any operations performed. 4. If death intervenes, a copy of the death certificate. 5. Autopsy report. 6. Any correspondence entered into. Each patient is given a code number or unit number to establish identification beyond doubt. All diagnostic material is uniform, and is standardised according to the nomenclature book of diseases and operations.

In Australia the work is hampered by not having a standardisation body, but it is hoped to establish a school for Medical Record Librarians this year.

Supper was served at the conclusion of Miss Spurway's talk, and a vote of thanks was proposed by Miss Brown and seconded by Miss Wunsch. Miss Spurway then thanked us for our interest in her subject, and said she was very pleased to come.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Two Committee meetings have been held recently to finalise plans for our Summer Dance, to be held in the University Refectory on February 25.

We are pleased to report that on a recent visit to Sydney our Immediate Past President (Mrs. L. J. Maloney) was a guest at the NUPSA reception, which was held at the Pickwick Club.

The annual general meeting of this Association is to be held on Tuesday, March 6, at 7.45 p.m., in the Lady Symon lounge at the University.

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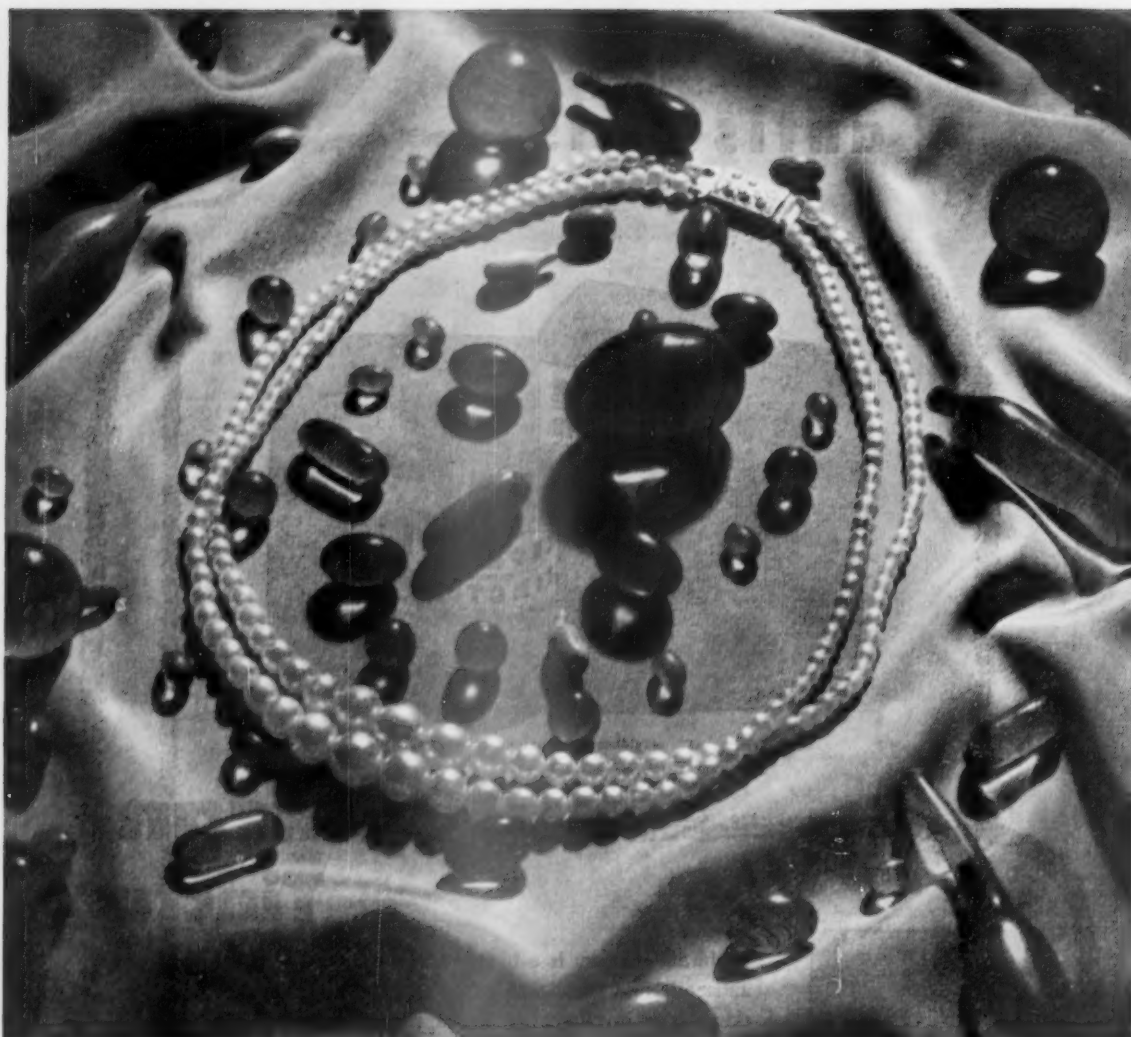
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NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

LITE-MASTER FLASH GUNS

For flash lamps with either Edison screw or bayonet cap. The former are pushed into the head of the battery compartment, while the latter fit into the centre of the efficient anodised aluminium reflector. Reflector position variable to suit size of E.S. lamps used. Extension unit outlet, open flash button and remote extension unit outlets are provided on the head of the battery compartment. This compartment holds three size "C" cells or capacitor unit. It is in two sections for easy storage, and is mounted on a reversible camera bracket.

Appearance of the unit is good. The reflector is anodised aluminium; battery compartment and bracket are nickel plated.

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Distributor: H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., which has branches in all States.

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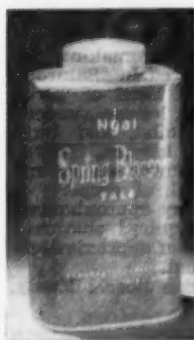
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Replies to "No. 7256," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

A Registered Pharmacist as **MANAGER** is required by the

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Apply in writing to Secretary, Box 26, G.P.O., Geelong.

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Reply to J. D. Greentree, 130 Ocean Beach, Manly, N.S.W.



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New Books

A DICTIONARY OF TERMS IN PHARMACOGNOSY

By George M. Hocking, Ph.D.

Blackwell Scientific Publications, 24-25 Broad Street, Oxford, England. English price, 70/-.

As the sum of knowledge increases technical dictionaries are becoming increasingly useful as books of ready reference.

Apparently the first of its type, this dictionary covers a wide field and is characterised by brevity but accuracy and clarity in the presentation of information concerning terms used in the study of pharmacognosy and other divisions of economic botany. It deals with terms relating not only to medicinal and pharmaceutical substances, but to such groups of materials as foodstuffs, condiments, sweetening agents, perfumes, dyestuffs, toxic substances, rubber-bearing plants and many other substances not usually found in standard textbooks.

Definitions of terms are arranged alphabetically and include the following—

Botanical or zoological names.

English official titles.

Latin titles.

Vernacular names of plants in several languages.

Active plant principles.

Technical and botanical terms used in pharmacognosy.

Pharmaceutical preparations containing crude drug materials or derivatives.

Minerals used in pharmacy and medicine.

Agricultural and processing industry terms.

Commercial and trade terms.

Biographical notes on pharmacognosists.

Descriptions of substances are not given.

Appendices deal with references of value in supplementing information given in the definitions, terms describing properties and therapeutic uses of drugs, diagrams of types of inflorescences and of flowers, and botanical names of plants yielding natural rubber.

To all interested in medical and pharmaceutical materials and other materials of economic importance derived from plants, animals and minerals, this dictionary should have a great appeal.—E.M.W.

TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACOGNOSY

By T. E. Wallis.

Third Edition. Published by J. and A. Churchill Ltd., 104 Gloucester place, W.1, London, England. English price, 42/- net.

First published in 1946, this book is now well known as a Pharmacognosy textbook, providing a valuable source of detailed and accurate knowledge concerning crude drugs and other pharmaceutical substances derived from natural sources.

Its general pattern follows those of previous editions.

In the introductory chapter the scope of Pharmacognosy is discussed, also methods of classification of crude drugs. In this volume drugs are grouped together according to their morphological structure. This method has been adopted by the author after consideration of the chief functions of a pharmacognosist, which are, in his opinion, "to identify the source of the material forming the drug; to determine its morphological nature; to investigate its potency, purity and freedom from admixture; to devise methods of cultivation and to prescribe details of processes of collection and preparation."

Following the introduction, both organised and unor-

ganised drugs of both plant and animal origin are studied.

Chapters dealing with groups of organised drugs of plant origin commence with general information concerning the particular plant organs constituting or supplying drugs. For example, the chapter on leaves commences with information regarding botanical terms as applied to leaves and the general histology of leaves. This latter section includes explanations of the terms, Stomatal Index, Palisade Ratio and Vein-islet Number, and their application as aids in the identification of leaves.

Monographs on individual drugs follow, dealing with their origin, cultivation, collection and preparation for market; description of characters, both macroscopical and microscopical; adulterants, constituents and uses.

In this edition recent advances have been taken care of by the addition of monographs, accompanied by illustrations, on *Rauwolfia*, *Duboisia*, *Visnaga*, *Lucerne*, *Grass*, *Fagopyrum* and *Bentonite*. *Fagopyrum* is a source of rutin. *Lucerne* and *Grass* are sources of chlorophyll, and in powder form are used to adjust the strength of preparations of powdered digitalis.

A chapter headed "Commerce in Drugs" discusses in a general way the cultivation, transport and marketing of drugs; how they acquire certain characters of diagnostic value; influences responsible for their deterioration; their storage; and the detection of adulterants in drugs.

An appendix is devoted to the study of various forms of calcium oxalate crystals.

In a concluding section over 300 references of interest in the study of Pharmacognosy are listed.

Knowledge of crude drugs of both major and minor importance is ever increasing and to condense all this knowledge within reasonable limits is a difficult task for an author. However, this has been excellently achieved by Wallis, who has succeeded in presenting a comprehensive, detailed, and instructive account of crude drugs of current interest.—E.M.W.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book

(C. and D. Publications, 28 Essex street, Strand, London, W.C.2. pps. vii + 432.)

Now in its eighty-eighth year of publication, this well-known volume maintains the high standard in printing and layout of its predecessors. About half the book is devoted to advertisers' material, much of it two and three colour work, which is a fine example of the printer's art.

Of the remainder, most of the contents are of interest chiefly to pharmacists in Great Britain, although anyone proposing to visit England on a business or business-cum-pleasure excursion could profitably peruse the following sections—

The index of Drug and other Trade Associations.

The list, detailing office-bearers, of Pharmaceutical Organisations.

The Trade Directory and the Buyers' Guide.

The Public and Professional Offices index.

All these are given in great detail and form an admirable guide with which a visitor could familiarise himself with most facets of pharmacy in the United Kingdom.

Then, too, the pharmacist embarking upon a working holiday in England would gain considerable assistance from the chapters on—

Hospital pharmacists in some of the larger hospitals of the United Kingdom. (While this list is not exhaustive, some 340 hospitals are listed, 57 of which are in London.)

Details of Pharmaceutical Services under the National Health Service.

Wages Scales in Pharmacy. (Hospital and Retail.)

A brief survey of the Dangerous Drugs, Statutory Poisons and legal controls at present operative in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire.

Of particular interest to pharmacists in any part of the Commonwealth is the "Cross Index of Drug Names," in which the British Approved, International Recommended, chemical and proprietary names and synonyms are correlated. These details are given under each entry, and no matter whether the user starts with the proprietary, the approved or the chemical name, he can identify the compound under its other names from a single reference . . . "subject to the proviso that it is impossible or at least impracticable to give all the variants of chemical nomenclature by which a compound might be known. The chemical name given is the one given in the General Medical Council list of approved names or the list of Recommended International Non-Proprietary Names (in some instances both.) It does not necessarily correspond with the name given by the maker of a proprietary medicine on the label of his product."

An example from the index is given below—

Under

3-Allyl-5-methyloxazolidine-2:4-dione [(ch.) indicates chemical name]

appear also

Aloxidone [(B) indicates British Approved name]

Allomethadone [(I) indicates International Recommended name]

Malidone [(Br. Sch.) indicates manufacturer, British Schering]

Similarly, under

Allomethadone (I) the chemical, British approved and manufacturer's names are given, and under

Aloxidone (B) the three alternative names appear and so on.

The list extends over eleven folio pages averaging 90 references on each page, thus giving just short of one thousand references. The pronounced advantages of such a list are obvious; we trust that it will keep in step with the rapid strides of pharmaceutical research.—F.H.B.

The Dental Practitioner's Formulary (for use in the National Health Service).

The British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, and The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Pp. 35. Price 2/6 (sterling).

This is the second edition of the Dental Practitioner's Formulary, prepared by the Joint Formulary Committee, who for the first time have had the advantage of a representative of the dental profession (Dr. R. Fairhurst, M.B., Ch.B., B.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.) serving on the Committee.

Together with the fact that five members of the Joint Formulary Committee are active members of the Dental Formulary Sub-Committee, this has resulted in the benefits of constructive criticism being made apparent in the revision.

Although no dangerous drugs or preparations of dangerous drugs are included in the Formulary, the precise legal requirements with which a prescription for such preparations must comply are given, as also are the legal requirements of prescriptions for Schedule IV drugs (barbiturates and other hypnotic substances, etc.), many of which do occur throughout the Formulary.

The method of indicating the strength of tablets, capsules, etc., to be supplied where more than one strength is commonly available is, while not new, worthy of wider application. If the strength to be supplied is not stated on the prescription in such cases, the figures printed in bold type indicate the strength which is to be dispensed. This procedure, for fairly

obvious reasons, is not applied to tablets and capsules of the barbiturates or sulphonamides where "... the number of tablets or capsules to be dispensed, the amount of the drug in each, and the dose, must be stated by the prescriber . . ."

A further noteworthy provision is that in the absence of any labelling instructions by the prescriber, a preparation should be labelled with any directions which appear under the heading "Labelling" below the formula for that preparation, or in accordance with the labelling instructions given at the head of the section in which the preparation appears.

The following extract from the "General Notices" is indicative of the changing order in prescription writing:

"The signs \bar{s} and $\bar{3}$ are apt to be misread, and should not be employed by prescribers. Solids should be prescribed in grains (gr.) and ounces (oz.), or in grammes (G.) or milligrams (mg.), and liquids in minims (m.) and fluid ounces (fl. oz.), or in millilitres (ml.). . . The cubic centimetre (c.c.) should not be used as a unit of volume, and Roman numerals should not be employed." It is also advised that B.P., B.P.C., and Approved Names be used freely by manufacturers, and that such titles be used by prescribers in preference to proprietary names.

The Formulary proper is divided into 14 sections: additions and deletions are as follows:—

Additions: Caps. Amylobarbiton. Sod., Caps. Pentobarbiton., Caps. Quinalbarbiton.

Glycer. Borac.

Inj. Penicil., Inj. Procain. Benzylpenicil., Inj. Procain. Benzylpenicil. c Penicil.

Tab. Amylobarbiton., Tab. Amylobarbiton. Sod., Tab. Penicil., Tab. Pentobarbiton., Tab. Trisulphonamid.

Deletions: Collut. Acid. Tann., Collut. Thymol. Co., Tab. Barbiton, Tab. Barbiton Sod., Tab. Hexobarb., Tab. Sulphacetamid., Tab. Sulphanilamid.

It is noted that Latinised English nomenclature is used for the main titles of preparations throughout the Formulary, and that English names are used as subtitles. In view of the fact that pharmacists have now re-orientated themselves to the new format of the British Pharmacopoeia, where English is used for the main titles, the reviewer feels that this is a confusing and retrograde step, and that any new publication of a like nature issuing from the Pharmaceutical Press should follow the same structure as the Pharmacopoeia.

The book incorporates tables of Metric and Imperial equivalents and equivalent Metric and Imperial doses, and is clearly and exhaustively indexed.—F.H.B.

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1955-56. Pp. vi + 296

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

The British Society's Calendar, which is now available, closely follows the content and arrangement of previous years. It contains a very full and constantly increasing list of the Regulations and Statutes by which the conduct of pharmacy in Great Britain is governed. Included are the full texts of the Pharmacy Acts from 1933 to 1954, the Poisons Acts and Lists, the Dangerous Drug Regulations, the Acts and Regulations relating to Penicillin, Streptomycin, Aureomycin, Chloramphenicol, and the Therapeutic Substances Act (under which are specific controls for Isoniazid, the supply of Antibiotics for agricultural purposes and the supply of Oxytetracycline for agricultural purposes).

While this does not directly affect the practice of pharmacy in this country, and is mainly of interest to pharmacists in Great Britain, a study of the Calendar

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Include "Anusol"* Hæmorrhoidal Suppositories in a parcel with other Warner products, to take advantage of parcel discounts of 5 per cent. on £10 and 10 per cent. on £25 assorted Warner Parcels.



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stimulates a broader approach, and a consciousness of the similarity of pharmaceutical problems throughout the Commonwealth. One might here mention that the book, of which considerably more than 100 pages are devoted to Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, Statutes, Regulations, etc., would be invaluable to the younger pharmacist here who contemplates going overseas and spending a working holiday in England.

The chapter on "Statement on matters of professional conduct" contains much of interest and importance to pharmacists generally. Extracts from some clauses are quoted below:—

3. The appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of the pharmacy. It should be clear to the public that the practice of pharmacy is the main purpose of the establishment—Signs, notices, wording on business stationery—should be restrained in size, design and terms. Descriptions such as—"prescription specialist" and "the leading chemist" which are inaccurate or draw an invidious distinction between pharmacists, should not be used.
7. The dispensing of medicines should not be advertised. This applies not only to direct references to dispensing, but also to the use of general terms such as "pharmaceutical services" and the term "dispensing chemist," provided that the term "dispensing chemist" may be used simply as a personal description on the fascia or other appropriate position on a pharmacy, on labels or business stationery, in telephone and other directories, or in other similar circumstances (that is to say, in a manner which is not normally regarded as advertising) or in a Press announcement in association only with wording which would normally appear on a professional or business visiting card.
11. Names of substances and preparations in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex or names closely resembling them should not be applied to substances of a different composition.
13. No display material either on the premises, in the Press or elsewhere, should be used by a pharmacist in connection with the sale to the public of medicines or medical appliances which is undignified in style or which contains:—
 - (i) Any reference to a medical practitioner or a hospital or the use of the terms "Doctor" or "Dr." or "Nurse" in connection with the name of a preparation not already established.

The Calendar also furnishes general information about the Society in Great Britain including a list of the Society's publications, notes on the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and details regarding examinations, education, travelling scholarships and research awards.—F.H.B.

POLYETHYLENE CONTAINERS FOR POISONS

To the Editor.

Sir,—Listening to another account of accidental poisoning in the news today, I feel like inquiring if responsible authorities would have taken satisfactory measures to ensure that manufacturers of the new polyethylene bottles would, from the beginning, introduce two clearly distinctive types of containers: for internal and external use. Later, I imagine, a campaign could be undertaken in schools for the right use of those containers in homes.—Yours, etc.,

JOACHIM A. DLUGAJ, Ph.C.

Stanthorpe, N.S.W.,
February 18, 1956.

Student Activities

NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA CONGRESS 1956

The ninth annual Council meetings of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia were held during the week beginning January 3, 1956, at Castlereagh, N.S.W.

Most visitors have returned home, and everyone has had time to settle down to work again, having memories of the most enjoyable Congress yet, and looking forward to Congress 1957 at Point Lonsdale, Victoria.

The efficient organisation and the generosity of our hosts combined to make the two weeks so successful, both from a business and a social aspect.

Sixty-five people from all States and two observers from New Zealand were in camp for the first week; the second being spent in Sydney. The 15 members of the National Council were in conference for three sessions a day, and passed 180 motions, compared with 54 at Victor Harbour last year. The time seemed to pass un-noticed, as discussions were lively and most interesting, with every delegate taking an active part in the proceedings. Subjects discussed were:

Education:

After considerable discussion the Council reiterated its policy of past years: "N.U.P.S.A. supports as a long range policy the abolition of apprenticeships, and looks forward to the institution of uniform courses throughout Australia; further that the following proposal should form the basis of a uniform course in Pharmacy throughout Australia.

(1) Entrance Qualification—Matriculation standard as for the Faculty of Science in the various Universities.

(2) Course to be conducted at the University with all qualifying examinations to be conducted at the University.

(3) A three year full-time course followed by a one year improver course in a pharmacy to gain practical experience. This year should not be followed by an examination.

(4) Post-graduate courses, possibly terminating in the degree of Master of Pharmacy, should be available in the fields of Manufacturing, Hospital and Retail Pharmacy."

Education has been our main concern this year, and due emphasis was placed on the subject in the 1955 edition of the "Pharmacy Student." A brief review of the course in each State was taken, particular reference being made to the new course which recently commenced in South Australia, and a revolutionary course which will start in New South Wales in 1960.

In principle N.U.P.S.A. is opposed to the existence of correspondence courses, and will lend its support to any move to abolish such courses. We realise, however, that in some States these courses are at present unavoidable, and recognise the advances made by teaching and student organisations to overcome the difficulties of such a method of instruction.

It was stressed that the ultimate aim was to increase the professional status of the pharmacist in opposition to his all too frequent classification as a tradesman.

Survey:

A new survey will be conducted this year, on similar lines to the 1954 survey. After much discussion in Council, and consultation with the Guild, a new form was decided upon, and is already being printed. We consider this a vast improvement, and we have the full co-operation of Guild officials.

Mention was made of the survey of country students taken by V.P.S.A. The association was commended,

and it was suggested that similar surveys be conducted in other States in which there are country students.

Constitution:

A number of constitutional alterations were made. The main change, which affects students in general, is that pertaining to the election of a completely different Executive. Presuming that this is ratified, the new Executive will consist of six members—the President, an International Vice-President, an Educational Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a National Publicity Officer. Where possible one executive member will be elected from each State.

International:

Towards the end of last year, the N.U.P.S.A. Asian Students Bureau was instituted. Although little could be accomplished at the time, it was decided that the existence of this bureau for at least another year would be warranted, and the officers in Sydney and Melbourne were elected. At present their object would be to inquire into the possibility of placing in pharmacies Asian students who are desirous of studying Pharmacy in Australia. Further mention was made of the Graduate Employment Scheme, whereby pharmacists are employed by the Australian Government to work and live among the people of Indonesia.

Les Cashen, founder of N.U.P.S.A., spoke at some length on the importance of the National Union in furthering cordial relationships with people all over the world, particularly South-East Asia.

An offer was made to N.U.P.S.A. at the end of last year to broadcast a review of our activities over Radio Australia, and we are hoping that this will be brought to fruition during 1956.

This year we intend to contact the appropriate Students' Association in South Africa with the ultimate aim of obtaining reciprocal registration with that country.

General:

Official visitors were welcomed to the open afternoon on the Sunday, and were able to observe the Council in session. Mr. Attiwill addressed Council, and among other things mentioned the Pfeiffer Scholarship. Details of the award are at present being worked out by Guild officials and the Warner-Lambert organisation. Our suggestion that active participation in student and other pharmaceutical organisations be taken into consideration in awarding the scholarship has since been accepted.

During the year, a contest will be conducted to obtain a design for a N.U.P.S.A. crest. This will be used for letterheads, and later as a basis for a metal lapel badge.

We attempted to publish a song-book last year, but had to drop the idea, due to a lack of songs with a "pharmaceutical flavour." Attempts are again being made, and plans are well under way.

We are very gratified to learn that, after considerable work, our attempts to have instituted a limited number of Pharmacy-Science Commonwealth scholarships have been successful. Several of these scholarships are now available in Sydney and Melbourne. A suggestion was made at Congress that the institution of Pharmacy-Medicine scholarships would be of great benefit to both professions. Following this suggestion, inquiries will be made, and if favourable, similar steps taken to attain this object.

At the end of this first week the annual election of officers for 1956 took place. The new Executive is as follows:—

President: Brian Page (Q.).

Vice-President: Russell Hardidge (Vic.).

Treasurer: Norman Ellis (N.S.W.).

Secretary: Jean Johnson (N.S.W.).

National Publicity Officer: Pat Roberts (W.A.).

Interstate visitors were the guests of members of S.U.P.A. for the second week. The social programme was very full, and left little spare time.

On the Tuesday evening the Pharmaceutical Society

of New South Wales entertained all visitors at a cocktail party at the Pickwick Club. This gesture by the Society was greatly appreciated by us all.

Wednesday afternoon was both entertaining and educational. Through the generosity of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. a tour of inspection of their factory was arranged. After the tour, B.W.'s kindly provided afternoon tea in the staff canteen, and each person, on leaving, was presented with a package of B.W. tube products and a copy of "Therapeutic Notes" as a memento of the occasion.

Thursday afternoon was again of great interest, a tour of the Sydney University being conducted. Although there was not time to include all departments, quite a number were visited, including the Physics Dept., where the new Electronic Calculator was explained. Also, the main tower of the University was visited, and it was possibly the first time that the carillon rang out to the strains of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." The Pharmacy Dept. was minutely and critically inspected by Interstate visitors, and we record our thanks to this dept. and all others for their co-operation.

On Thursday night the Committee of S.U.P.A. arranged an informal dance at the Sherbrook Lounge. The evening was most enjoyable, in spite of the rendition of classics we were given during the proceedings!

The climax of the two weeks was the Annual Dinner at the Hotel Metropole. This was an outstanding success, and the speeches of the evening, although serious in some subject matters, were interspersed with traditional and some not so traditional after-dinner anecdotes.

Thus concluded a somewhat exhausting but most enjoyable two weeks, and I feel that I can express to S.U.P.A. the grateful thanks of all visitors for their hospitality and magnificent organisation, which went to make this Congress the best ever.

—Pat Roberts (National Publicity Officer), 29 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, Western Australia.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

BAN ON HEROIN

Sir,—On page 49 of the "A.J.P." January 30, 1956, a report of a broadcast between Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and Mr. Pearce, of 2GB, Sydney.

The broadcast stated that N.S.W. was the only Australian State to have prohibited the use of heroin and that other States are considering it.

Lest West Australian chemists, or others, may be confused by this article, I feel compelled to remind them that in West Australia the manufacture, distribution, use or possession of heroin in any form was prohibited by Act of Parliament, as from January 1, 1955.

Yours, etc.,

F. W. AVENELL, Registrar,

The Pharmaceutical Council of W.A.

Perth, February 17, 1956.



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| Aspirin B.P. | Riboflavine B.P. |
| Calcium Gluconate | Saccharin Soluble B.P. |
| Codeine Compound B.P. | *Sulphacetamide B.P. |
| Dextro-Amphetamine Sulphate | *Sulphadiazine B.P. |
| *Dienoestrol B.P. | *Sulphadimidine B.P. |
| *Digitalis B.P. | *Sulphaguanidine B.P. |
| *Ephedrine Hydrochloride B.P. | *Sulphamerazine B.P. |
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PUSH KOLYNOS TOOTHPASTE—it PAYS!

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, February 10, 1956.

Report on the Health Service

Almost three years ago a Committee was set up by the Conservative Government "to review the present and prospective cost of the National Health Service; to suggest means, whether by modifications in organisation or otherwise, of ensuring the most effective control and efficient use of such Exchequer funds as may be made available; to advise how, in view of the burdens on the Exchequer, a rising charge upon it can be avoided while providing for maintenance of an adequate Service; and to make recommendations." The Chairman was Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, an economist at Cambridge University, and he had the assistance of four other members. Now the report, running to 309 pages and containing the findings sifted from the evidence of almost 120 named organisations and groups as well as many others (unnamed), has been published. In brief, the report recommends no fundamental change in either the structure or scope of the Service. Indeed, those members of the public, who had hoped for many suggestions on economies or cuts, are disappointed. It is clearly shown that the nation is spending a smaller percentage of its total income on the Health Service than it did in 1949. In some spheres, the outlay of capital is strongly recommended, particularly on the rebuilding and modernisation of hospitals. From 1958 onwards about £30 million should be spent annually in this way for at least seven years and about 10 per cent. of this sum should be devoted to work which will reduce running costs.

The Committee considered all aspects of the pharmaceutical service, many of which have been discussed in these News Letters over the past seven years. The view was put forward that doctors should be permitted to prescribe only a limited list of drugs, but this suggestion did not meet with approval. Nor did the Committee endorse the chemists' recommendations that a return to full pricing of prescriptions in place of the present averaging system would be of benefit to the service. However, the Committee were in favour of the continuation of the present system, whereby the public are supplied with suitable containers free of charge for all medicines. In the pre-1948 era insurance patients were required to pay a deposit for medicine bottles or supply their own container. In poorer areas this led to sauce bottles, jam jars and other unsuitable receptacles being submitted by the patient. It is recommended that doctors in England and Wales should be able to use prescription forms for stock orders in the same manner as in Scotland, where a doctor can obtain supplies of drugs and dressings and hand over small quantities to his patients to meet their immediate needs. On the whole, the Committee do not support the removal of the shilling charge to the public per prescription form, as this would not improve the working of the Service to a degree commensurate with the cost; one member expresses a dissenting view, as this payment places a financial barrier between doctors and patients at a key point in the Service. The charges for dental work and eventually for ophthalmic work should, in the opinion of the Committee, be withdrawn.

Pharmaceutical Costs

In its report the Committee drew largely on a special commissioned Memorandum by Mr. Abel-Smith and

Professor Titmuth, which stated as regards pharmaceutical costs the authors have found themselves "hampered by lack of information, and by the inadequacy of the available statistics which have made it impossible to judge precisely how the service is being used. This is a service in which new and expensive drugs are constantly being introduced and prescribed year by year, and it is important to know, with more precision than is known at present, what part they are playing in the changing costs of the service. The drug which is expensive in the first year of its introduction may in succeeding years become relatively cheap; being succeeded in its turn by some other new and expensive preparation. In attempting to analyse the prescribing statistics, further complications are introduced by the weather and the seasonal incidences of epidemics, the changing composition of prescriptions dispensed, the increased use of proprietary preparations and other factors. These are the reasons which, among others, have led the authors to conclude that they can give no 'complete or satisfying explanation' for the trends in the cost of the pharmaceutical service. They add that—'Having regard to the important role of the pharmaceutical service in the National Health Service, it would seem desirable to call for better statistics and some study of what is taking place'."

Health Centres

In the section of the report, which includes Health Centres, the Committee say that it is clear to them that, while the financial resources at the disposal of the Service are limited, progress in the provision of health centres must inevitably be slow. It is unlikely that any future health centre will be provided on the scale of those erected in London at a cost of £178,000, and in Edinburgh at a cost of £160,000. Indeed, it may perhaps be fortunate, according to the Committee, that progress in this field has not been more rapid. A great deal still remains to be learned about health centres, their advantages, their proper design and most economical provision. The Committee considers that the wisest course to pursue at the present moment is to continue an experimental approach towards the development of health centres and to accumulate information about the experience gained from the centres already in operation. Where there is an urgent need for new maternity and child welfare clinics and surgery accommodation—e.g., in areas of new housing development, or in heavily populated industrial communities, where the existing facilities are clearly inadequate, there would seem to be a valid case for developing health centres.

The Committee are of the opinion that the work done during the past seven years has been a real achievement and the evidence does not bear out any charges of widespread extravagance, either in the spending of money or the use of manpower.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

On January 19, the Minister of Health, Mr. R. H. Turton, announced at a Press Conference that poliomyelitis vaccine was now being made in sufficient quantities in Great Britain to allow the immunisation of a number of children. It is expected that vaccination will begin in May and be carried out until the end of June, then suspended during the season when poliomyelitis is at its peak. The age group selected is from 2 to 9 years, and it is hoped between 250,000 and 500,000 children will be treated. The arrangements will be in the hands of local authorities and two injections will be given, a fortnight apart. Manufacture of the vaccine is being undertaken by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. and Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., and their products differ from the Salk vaccine developed in the United States. The American vaccine was made from three strains of virus, Type I (Mahoney), Type II (M.E.F.I.) and Type

III (Saukett), prepared in monkey-kidney tissue culture and inactivated by formaldehyde. The British products also differ from each other. It is understood that the Type I virus is a modified Brunhilde strain and in the Glaxo vaccine Types II and III are as in the Salk preparation. In the Burroughs Wellcome vaccine the Type II strain has been replaced by an attenuated y-sk strain and the "Pharmaceutical Journal" states that the Type III will be replaced by an attenuated Leon strain. Antibiotics are added during the course of production and these—penicillin and streptomycin—may be inactivated in the finished preparation. The vaccine will also contain formaldehyde, 1-4000, merthiolate and a chelating agent, Versene. In reply to questions, the Minister has stated that work was going on to develop a method of cultivation without the use of monkey-kidney tissues. Discussions have taken place with India and Pakistan on the future supply of monkeys, and it may be possible to obtain animals from Africa.

The British Medical Journal has taken the Ministry of Health to task for not giving the facts to the medical press in time to comment when information was released to the national newspapers. The Journal describes the Ministry's circular to Health authorities as a propaganda sheet and as misleading because there is no information on the strains of the virus in the vaccine. Also it is not disclosed that the vaccine contained antibiotics. Medical Officers of Health are being treated as if they were mechanics at one end of the syringe. Regarding the safety of the new product, the B.M. Journal says that it is too early for anyone to talk with confidence, as the finished vaccine has not yet been subjected to the stringent safety tests promised. These tests will determine how much vaccine will be available by the end of April, as if a live virus is discovered, it may mean discarding large quantities of the finished product. It is asserted that the Ministry's estimate is not much better than a hopeful speculation.

Postscript on Heroin

The Home Secretary, Mr. Lloyd-George, announced, when Parliament reassembled after the Christmas recess, that the Government had decided to prohibit entirely the export of heroin to countries outside the British Isles, "except for such small quantities as may be necessary for scientific purposes only." Imports will be banned and licences will only permit the manufacture of sufficient quantities for medical consumption and scientific use. The Minister was unwilling to state whether or not the Government intended this decision to be permanent. The Labour Opposition believe it will be permanent, and their questions showed annoyance, asserting that the Government had caved in to an organised pressure campaign by a small section of the medical profession. Dr. Edith Summerskill suggested smuggling will begin and a black market will be set up. The Home Secretary, however, thought that it will be impossible to get large quantities because all purchasers were registered and the control was "one of the strictest in the world."

Examiners' Reports

The reports of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and for Scotland for 1955 have now been published. The English examiners state on pharmaceuticals: "Most candidates passed, but only by a small margin of marks. They disliked simple arithmetical problems, and many gave elaborately detailed answers to questions on biological products. In the practical examination, aseptic manipulation was reasonably satisfactory. Exercises on bacteriostatic values often failed, due to the inadequate mixing of the medicated culture media. The standard of attainment in the remainder of the practical work continues to be low. Although the number of exercises has been reduced from five to four, the number of failures is still high.

Candidates continue to plan their work badly, and many lack the dexterity to complete the work. Mistakes in simple calculations are made far too frequently. Some candidates display gross carelessness in weighing powders."

The Scottish report on practical pharmaceuticals is in rather similar terms, and states:

When the number of preparations in pharmaceuticals I was reduced from five to four, it was expected that few candidates would fail to complete the paper. This has not happened, and many candidates do three preparations only. This may be partly due to unmethodical working and to lack of planning, but is also due to lack of experience. Many candidates lose marks because of untidy benches. Aseptic technique has greatly improved, although some candidates need more practice in capping vaccine bottles. Uncertainty exists as to when controls should be used. Candidates are told that the growth-promoting qualities and the sterility of the media supplied have been confirmed and that no further confirmation is necessary. Controls are only required when some inhibitor is present, and it is necessary to determine if growth is possible under the given conditions.

Results of the Testing Scheme

The fourth report of the Ministry of Health on the Testing Scheme in England and Wales has been issued recently. Broadly, it contains a statistical analysis of the tests taken of dispensed N.H.S. medicines and a comparison is given with the previous year. Over all 8.8 per cent. of the prescriptions tested were referred to pharmaceutical service committees for further investigation, compared with 8 per cent. in the previous year. The total tests taken in the two years were 7273 and 7261, of which approximately 5100 were for liquid preparations. Among the substances, which showed a relatively high percentage of referred cases, were glycerin of phenol, solution of ferric chloride and strong solution of lead subacetate, while liquefied phenol, boric acid and potassium iodide were all referred in more than 10 per cent. of the cases in which they were prescribed. One notable feature of the report is the increase in the number of dressings referred. The percentage increased to 7.7 from 5 per cent. out of a total of approximately 1200 dressings. Forty-one samples of cotton wool were not up to B.P. standard, out of a total of 236 examined.

This Year's Conference

The preliminary programme has been issued for the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which meets in Dublin from September 3 to 7. The Conference has not met there since 1929, and the State, the municipal authorities and the Irish Tourist Board are all co-operating to make the Conference successful. In addition to the usual Conference programme, there will be a State reception and a visit to the historic Abbey Theatre to see Irish National players in a typical Abbey play.

Trade or Profession

In last month's News Letter, the arguments were reported in the High Court case in Eire in which the status of pharmacy was considered. In its reserved judgment given on January 30, the Supreme Court in Dublin dismissed the appeal by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to obtain an order to prohibit an enquiry by the Fair Trade Commission on the compounding and dispensing of medical prescriptions. The appeal was dismissed by a majority of three judges to two, but all the judgments stressed that the practice of compounding prescriptions was a professional practice. The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, observed:

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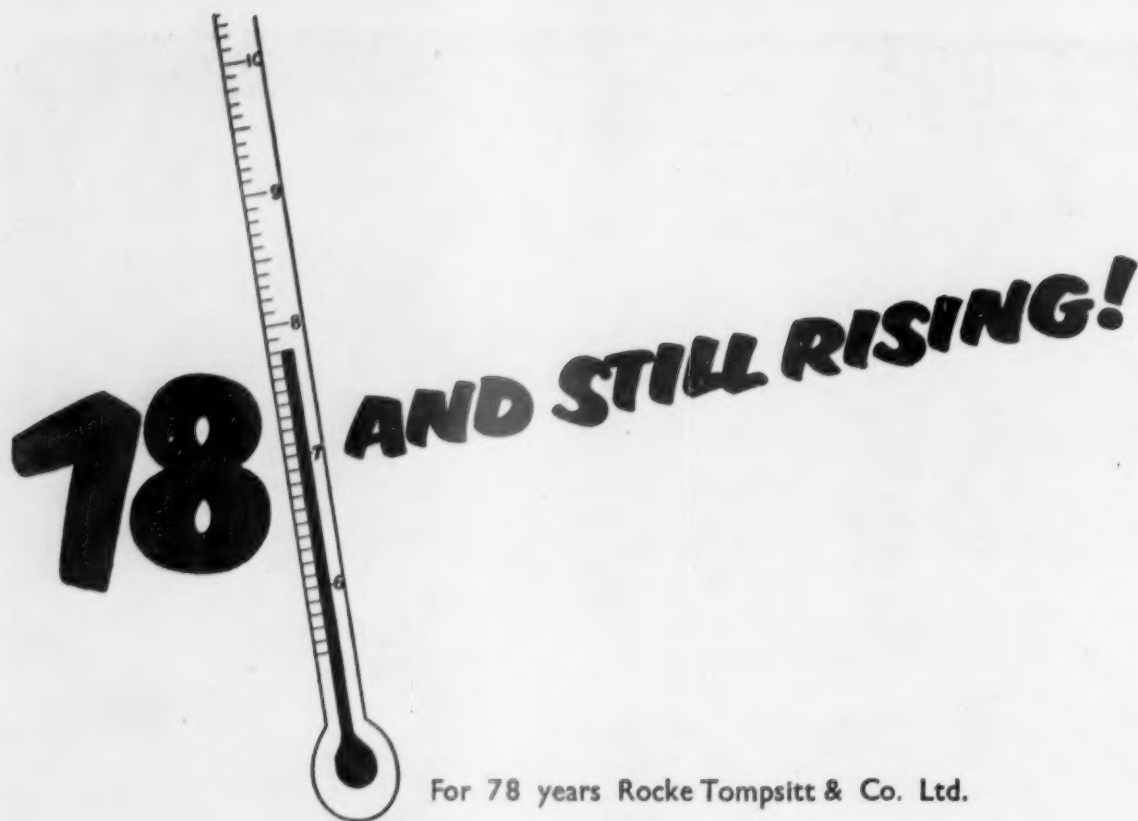
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"The fact that a medical prescription is specially made up for one customer does not appear to me to help the contention that the transaction is not the supply of goods. The same is true of many articles of which clothes and boots made to measure are obvious examples. It could not be contended that the sale of such goods is other than a trading transaction. Again a pharmaceutical chemist suing for the price of a prescription would, in my view, claim correctly for the price as for goods sold and delivered." All such goods, the Chief Justice continued, would have a cost content for professional services which must be reflected in the price. It was to be observed that the price lists issued by the Irish Drug Association to its members fixed the price of articles compounded and dispensed on the retail prices of the materials plus a charge for services. The price so fixed was what appeared to be a sale, and a sale in the course of trade. "While," the Chief Justice concluded, "it is outside the province of the Court I should like to emphasise that the view I take in no way diminishes the status and reputation of a pharmaceutical chemist and the Commission will, I feel quite sure, pay due regard to the special nature of the trade and the professional qualifications of those who carry it on. At least one of the learned professions, the law, has always been subject to control in its charges. In my view the order of the High Court was correct, and this appeal should be dismissed."

In a dissenting judgment, Mr. Justice Kingsmill Moore said that by no stretch of language, in his opinion, could an article compounded and dispensed in accordance with a prescription be described as an article of trade or trade goods. It never entered into ordinary commerce. The use of the words "medical preparations" in the terms of the enquiry, in his view, conveyed the idea of those remedies for the more common ills, which were prepared in large quantities and sold without prescription, such as corn plaster, aspirin, cough lozenges, Epsom salts and the like. It appeared to him that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act was intended to apply only to goods which he might categorise as "trade goods," that was to say goods which were articles of ordinary commerce, capable of being bought and sold by anyone. An article which was only of use to one person and which he could not sell did not seem to him to be an article of trade. There was no common element in prescriptions. He was unable to accept the view that services of a professional nature, requiring specialised knowledge and judgment, the reward for which, though included in the price of the article delivered, was really in the nature of a fee, were meant to be included in the phrase "services affecting such supply and distribution." He could not accept this contention. If the Legislature meant to open an enquiry into the reward for services of a professional nature, he must assume it would have done so more explicitly.

The decisions of the Irish Courts have no validity in Great Britain, but might be cited as persuasive precedents.

New B.P. Approved Names

The following Approved Names have been devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name shall be its official title. The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

The names appearing in the second column of the following list include some registered trade marks.

Approved Name	Other Names
Busulphan	1:4-Dimethanesulphonyloxybutane Myleran
Buthalitone Sodium . A	A mixture of 100 parts by weight of the mono-sodium derivative of 5-allyl-5-isobutyl-2-thiobarbituric acid and 6 parts by weight of exsiccated sodium carbonate Transithal
Diacetylnalorphine . .	Diacetyl-N-allylnormorphine
Halopyramine	N-p-Chlorobenzyl-N'-dimethyl-N-2-pyridylethylenediamine Synopen is the hydrochloride
Nicoumalone	3-(2-Acetyl-1-p-nitrophenylethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin Sinthrome
Probenecid	p-(Di-n-propylsulphamoyl)benzoic acid Benemid
Promethoestrol	3:4-Di-(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)hexane
Propylhexedrine . . .	1-cyclohexyl-2-methylaminopropane Benzedrex
Trimetaphan	4:6-Dibenzyl-5-oxo-1-thia-4:6-diazatricyclo[6:3:0:0']undecanium Arfonad is the (+)-camphorsulphonate
Verazide	1-isoNicotinoyl-2-veratrylidenehydrazine

SOUTH AFRICA

Christmas Trade

Christmas—the season of goodwill—has come and gone. The pharmacists of South Africa are now relaxing a little in the post-Christmas trade doldrums, or recuperating on the beaches and the golf courses, so far as the acute shortage of locums will let them.

But whilst the postman has laboured under a load of Christmas cards bearing the message of peace on earth from manufacturer to wholesaler and from wholesaler to retailer, the pharmaceutical volcano has been rumbling and sending up its warning clouds of smoke.

New Organisation Suggested

Dropping a stick or two of dynamite down the crater of a volcano has been shown to produce the most unpleasant results—and someone, unmindful of the consequences, and ignoring entirely the channels of peaceful scientific investigation, has chosen to fire the charge.

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. it was shown that there exists a real need for some organisation through which representatives of every section of pharmaceutical endeavour can sit around the conference table and discuss in that spirit of give and take which should motivate the lives of everyone, the problems which affect them.

Exploratory inquiries have shown that the trade is not averse to such a move, and a meeting has been called of interested parties.

Meanwhile the crying need for this organisation has become all the more important by certain moves originating in Cape Town. This city, in common with Pretoria and some few other towns, has suffered much at the hands of the "buy aids." These are associations

of purchasers by retail which have created for themselves the power to demand discounts in return for security of payment, by one cheque, whatever the number of accounts. Individual purchasers benefit by receiving a year end rebate on their total purchases. Discounts, sometimes thinly disguised as "collection fees," vary from 5 per cent. from some chemists to 15 per cent. or even 30 per cent. in other trades.

Contracts are not given to any trader by the Buy Aids, but to selected shops, with the result that there is a definite direction of a large volume of trade to a few selected channels.

One of the larger South African Bazaars, Woolworths—no relation I believe to the British and American bazaars of the same name—have felt the need for the ability to offer a reduction in retail prices to their customers, and have approached some manufacturing chemists with the object of getting permission to do just that.

Strangely enough, they have been accorded that permission by two firms, and the attendant publicity has been great. Neither of these two firms will endear themselves to their chemist customers, and as I write a meeting of retail chemists is being held to discuss this matter.

Price Maintenance

Naturally this brings up the question of price maintenance. So far as I know, it has never been legal to fix minimum prices in the Union, since the powers that be have always an eye to protecting the consumer from exploitation. Nevertheless, there has never been an epidemic of price cutting, but it is more than possible that one might now start. Since the bazaars buy on wholesale terms, they naturally have an advantage over the retail chemist.

Within recent years in many cities chemists have banded themselves together and formed Buying Groups, associations able to buy on best terms and pass the benefits on to members as bonuses. This has, of course, diverted a considerable amount of business from bona fide wholesalers, who still carry the wider range of stocks necessary to supply the articles ordered in twelfths of a dozen.

The wholesalers have not looked benignly upon the Buying Groups, but judging by the dividends currently paid to shareholders, the wholesalers have not suffered.

However, out of all this has developed a move to reduce the discounts offered by wholesalers and manufacturers to retailers and Buying Groups, thus restoring the percentage difference which obtained before the Buying Groups were created.

There are reports of meetings of the Wholesalers' Association and the Proprietary Association to confirm this and decide upon concerted action against the retail chemist. Strangely enough, I have just attended a meeting of chemists at which grievances against both those groups were aired. The wholesalers, my fellow chemists say, are not content with being wholesalers, but sell by retail at wholesale prices. My own visits to the counters of local wholesalers confirm that some of them do sell single articles at wholesale prices to people who are obviously not in the business. At one visit I saw the wife of my local printer buying tooth paste, toilet rolls and soap at wholesale prices for cash.

Chemists' complaints go far beyond this, however. Sales to doctors of drugs and ethicals at chemists' not doctors' prices the distribution of drugs and proprietaries over a wide field of traders, and the sale of poisons to traders, without first determining whether a poison licence is held or not. Against the ethical

houses' complaints of direct sales to doctors, thus encouraging dispensing—and the biggest crime—over sampling, are laid.

One ethical house has, however, recently cut out the wholesalers, and is trading only through chemists in those areas where a chemist exists.

It is a strange fact, however, that the move to reduce the chemists' discount is directed against all chemists, and not only against those who are associated with the buying groups. For my own part, I do not think the move can succeed, but it is obvious to anyone that it will simply drive all the retailers to associate themselves with the Groups, and that it will stimulate the Groups to organise themselves into a wholesale house.

A Co-operative Wholesale House?

All this is driving pharmacy in South Africa to an inevitable conclusion that chemists must organise their own wholesale house, the shares being held only by chemists, the policy being in the hands of chemists, who have the chemists' interests at heart. It is obvious that any ordinary wholesaler or manufacturer can serve only one interest—that of his dividend demanding shareholder.

The sales to doctors of drugs and ethicals at chemists' prices has, however, raised another question—that of trading licences. There is no doubt that many doctors definitely trade, selling baby foods, contraceptives, besides things for which there might be a medical need, such as enemas, bed-pans, etc. They do not, however, pay any licence fee, such as a general dealer's licence, and what is worse, return all those items on the patient's account. This up to a maximum of £100 per annum can be deducted from income for income tax purposes. Chemists' accounts are not, however, deductible in the same way.

The dispensing chemists' point of view is dealt with in an article in the December issue of the S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal. It stresses that the chemists' stock-in-trade is not selected by himself, but, so far as ethicals, is dictated by the doctor. Often enough the chemist must buy a larger quantity than is prescribed. The dispensing doctor can, of course, get rid of his excess stock by simply prescribing them, but no such solution is open to the chemist. In some cases he could counter prescribe, if he indulged in that practice, and no-one can blame him if he does. One solution which is being increasingly adopted is for the chemist to take the doctors into the business as shareholders.

Excessive sampling by ethical houses is causing pharmacists much concern. Sampling is, of course, a normal way of drumming up business, but time was when samples were miniatures. Now stock packages are given, not singly, but by the dozen, and the representative has in many cases lost his original function of detailing the doctor, and become a mere carrier.

The red carpet is run out for travellers pro rata to the amount of samples to be gleaned. The reason is clear, crystal clear—samples represent potential income, all clear profit. The firms who carry on this sampling are in the main American or British Houses, and one wonders if the hard headed business men who control them are in favour of this degree of sampling. One is also moved to inquire if the Minister of Economic Affairs is aware of the extent to which the cost price of medicines is loaded in this way.

Dispensing by Doctors

Apropos of dispensing by doctors, one of them has been moved to write to the daily press complaining that it is the chemist who is pinching from the doctors their rightful heritage of dispensing.



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Another was foolish enough to write to another paper saying that the Potentially Harmful Drugs Schedule was introduced because the chemist was unfit to be in charge of them. The truth is that the Schedule was brought in as a direct result of a motion passed at the Society's Conference in Durban some years ago, and has proved the thickest whip that the chemists have ever made for their own back. The chemists all wish with heartfelt sincerity that they had never heard of the H.F.D. Schedule, since every time they refer a patient back to a doctor for a script—that's the last they ever see of him! The doctor supplies the drugs himself. Whether he keeps the required records is hard to say, but for my own part I doubt it.

Incidentally, there is a very strong rumour that legislation is to be introduced freeing the doctors from the necessity of keeping records.

Shortage of Pharmacists

As I write, the S.A. Pharmacy Board has issued the pass list of those who wrote the December Examinations. About 60 new names will appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists out of about 300 candidates who wrote. A larger number than usual presented themselves, because many students are making the effort to qualify before the new regulations come into force. After 1959 all students must follow a full time three year course.

The number of apprentices seems to be dropping, not only in pharmacy, but in other professions. The scarcity of manpower is such that a matriculant can command £30 to £40 per month in a post in which he is not faced with the prospect of three years' hard study. It is difficult to persuade a boy that in the long run he will be better off financially in pharmacy, and I wonder if it is strictly true? The average small pharmacy is no longer a gold mine, and salaries in other jobs seem to be mounting above those in pharmacy.

The shortage of pharmaceutical manpower has exercised the minds of successive Ministers of Health for some years, and the new Regulations were framed with the object of increasing the flow of entrants into pharmacy. The opposite of the desired result seems to have materialised, and now fresh methods of attracting pharmacy pupils must be thought of.

Do away with apprenticeship? This would permit entrants to qualify two years earlier, and also have the effect of bringing them to advanced studies at too early an age. The solution is perhaps to follow qualification by a two year improvership, but this would still have students attempting qualification at 19 years of age.

An embittered colleague of mine suggests scrapping the whole damn lot and substituting an intensive course of label scraping.

Pharmacy in the Army

The Pharmaceutical Society is at present trying to improve the lot of the pharmacist in the Armed Forces. Here again South Africa has chosen to take all that is bad from the system as it operated in the good old days in Britain. In other words, the pharmacist has no status in the Armed Forces, unless he merits it as a soldier, and the task of compounding is given to anyone.

How such a system would stand up in the face of a war can be best imagined by those who daily handle the complex modern drugs—and the prospect makes the imagination boggle!

Until recently the successive Ministers of Defence have displayed no enthusiasm towards organising the Pharmaceutical Services of the Armed Forces, even on paper, and it looks as though upon the possible decla-

ration of war it will take months to get into high gear. Which in the warfare of the future means that the war will be over before there is any pharmaceutical service.

The Chemists' Mutual Wholesalers Association

As I write, the news is published of the organisation of the Buying Groups into the Chemists' Mutual Wholesalers Association, with branches in five of the principal towns. There is no doubt that with this there dawns the day of a new era in pharmacy, and that existing wholesalers will begin to feel the draught before long.

Doctors' and Dentists' Fees

Reading my morning paper today, I nearly choked over my coffee as I read a pronouncement by the President of the Southern Transvaal Branch of the Dental Association of South Africa. This learned gentleman—for he is a professor—says that the average doctor and dentist must be living very close to the bread line. There is no doubt that he is serious, for the statement was made on a serious occasion. There is also no doubt that either he has a deeper and wider knowledge of financial conditions in the medical and dental profession than your correspondent, or else he has a different idea of a bread line.

In contrast the Chairman of the Federal Council of the Medical Association was moved to say that too many medical men were becoming too interested in the fees they get from patients. If the stories I hear from my professional colleagues are true, this statement can be more than substantiated. In fact, it seems that the noble spirit which at one time motivated most members of the medical profession has given place to a development of business acumen to a degree not usually associated with professions.

No one today expects any professional man to be quixotic and sacrifice himself and his family on the altar of professionalism, but there is evidence that many of them run their practices on a strictly commercial basis.

Conditions in Nursing Homes

To a somewhat surprised reading public the newspapers this week-end presented an exposé of conditions obtaining in some nursing homes. There is little doubt that some of these nursing homes have a keen eye on the cash side of their mission of mercy.

Although subject to occasional inspection, this obviously cannot offer the same protection as the supervision of a medical superintendent, nor the same detached regard as a non-profit hospital. Some of these nursing homes are, however, run by firms of doctors who, having a keen eye to f.s.d., operate a pharmacy in the same building. Recently one such nursing home made a plan to build a shop window in its front and so catch also the passing trade.

Ethics at Low Ebb

It becomes plain to all that ethics, medical, dental and pharmaceutical, are at a very low ebb, and it seems that if we wish to return to the pristine ethics of yesteryear we must make entry to the professions through the priesthood.

Perhaps it would help if all the professions had to take out a licence, renewable annually, the renewal to be achieved by repeating afresh and in public the Oath of Service.

A worse solution, although salutary, would be the introduction of Socialised Medicine. The concomitant form filling would be penance enough.

Trade Notes

N.S.W. FLOODS

Andrew's Laboratories Pty. Ltd., of Sydney informs us that it offers free replacement for all Andrew's Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations which were destroyed or damaged during the recent floods in N.S.W.

PURIFIED TETANUS TOXOID

(Aluminium Phosphate Adsorbed)

Manufactured by Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, and packed in 1 c.c. and 5 c.c. ampoules, Purified Tetanus Toxoid is a purified antigen prepared from detoxified tetanus toxin. The toxoid is concentrated and refined by fractional precipitation and ultrafiltration. It is adsorbed upon aluminium phosphate.

Indications are for active immunisation against tetanus. Dosage calls for three doses each of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. for all individuals above one year; for infants below one year prescribers are referred to a special leaflet enclosed with product.

BLUE MOUNTAIN AND WOLLONGONG CHEMISTS ENJOY KODACHROME SLIDES OF MODERN PHARMACIES

The Blue Mountain Pharmacists' and Illawarra Chemists' Associations were the guests of the Nyal Company recently at two of its "pharmacy modernisation" nights. The members of the Blue Mountain Pharmacists' Association gathered at the Paragon Cafe, Katoomba, where Nyal General Manager, Mr. Noel F. Leggatt, and Merchandising Manager, Mr. Bert Bryant, showed and discussed Kodachrome slides of some of Australia's most modern pharmacies.

To the south, Advertising Manager Mr. Jack Parkinson organised a similar night at Phillip House (Wollongong) for members of the Illawarra Chemists' Association, with equal success.

Both enjoyable evenings were rounded off by suitable refreshments and informal discussions.

SIGMA CO. LTD.

Sigma Co. Ltd. has announced the satisfactory conclusion of its 1956 Annual Medical Service Representatives' Conference, held in the company's new premises at 589-605 Collins street, Melbourne.

Contributing Senior Medical Representatives were Messrs. A. McBurnie, A.S.B.M. (N.S.W.); H. F. Rodgers (Vic.); M. J. Kinsman (W.A.); M. G. Hughes (Qld.); and C. A. Middleton (Tas.). Other Medical Representatives to contribute papers were Messrs. E. J. Gower, H. J. Burchett, B. K. Arms (Vic.); B. R. George, D. L. Bradley (N.S.W.); and N. W. Galvin (Qld.).

Lectures covering the various aspects of detailing, elementary pharmacology and product knowledge were delivered by Messrs. G. T. Peterson, Ph.C., F.P.S., F.S.B.M., and J. N. Barcham, Ph.C. As Technical Sales Manager, Mr. G. T.

Peterson was the Organising Chairman of the Conference.

During the final day, the Conference included the entire combined sales forces of the company, and during the luncheon attended by 36 delegates and senior executives, the General Manager, Mr. B. Haigh, briefly recalled the growth of the company and made reference to the future expansion programme.

OBITUARY: C. LLOYD MURRAY

The death occurred on February 3 at a private hospital in Drummoyne of Cleveland Lloyd Murray, Secretary of The Wholesale Drug Company Limited, Sydney.

The late Mr. Murray had just completed 25 years' service with the company, and prior to that was for many years with Allen & Hanburys in Sydney.

He was widely known and respected throughout the drug trade, and took a particular interest in young boys and girls entering the calling of pharmacy. Many young people have him to thank for the success which they are enjoying today. He had a wealth of experience in pharmacy business matters, and was ever ready to place this at the disposal of any pharmacist who cared to consult him.

In his younger days Mr. Murray, who had a good voice, was keenly interested in music; and he gained much enjoyment from tennis.

Mr. Murray's passing will be mourned not only by members and employees of the company to which he had given loyal and faithful service, but also by the many friends he had made in the calling.

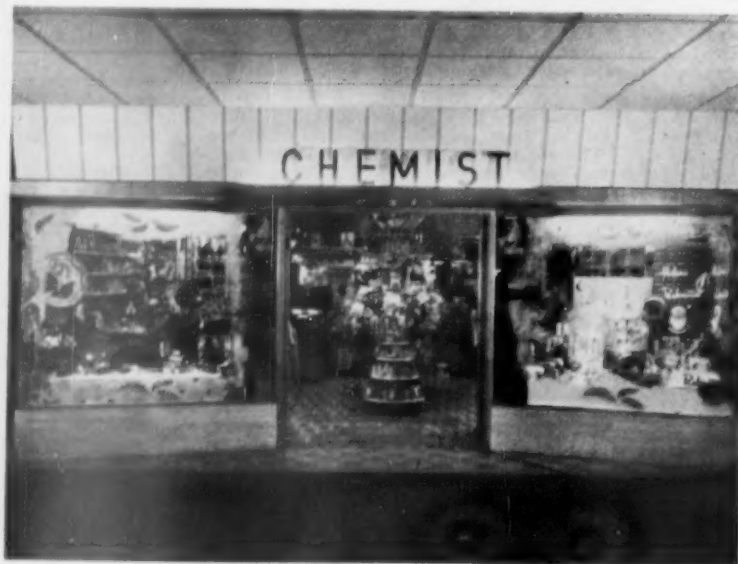
Mr. Murray was not married, but is survived by a sister, with whom he lived prior to his illness, and three brothers, to whom sympathy is extended.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTRE

To Cost Parke-Davis 10,000,000 Dollars

Parke, Davis & Company announced from Detroit, Michigan, recently that it is planning to build a new

GUILD-COLGATE WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST



PRIZE-WINNING WINDOW

Shop front of Mr. N. E. Edmiston, Nambour, Qld., winner of the Guild-Colgate Window Display Contest.

FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

who are THICK and tired of it . . .



RECOMMEND



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containing 24 Wafers

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METHYLCELLULOSE WAFERS—A PLEASANT FORM
OF TREATMENT FOR OVERWEIGHT

AVAILABLE NOW FROM YOUR REGULAR WHOLESALER

MERCK & CO. Inc.
FAIRFIELD, N.S.W.

Promotion of Photography in Pharmacy

TENTH ARTICLE

VIEWERS:

Slide Viewers are one of the easiest selling accessory lines, as they are relatively inexpensive. These Viewers are not only used for demonstration of slides, but also for judging technical qualities of the negative. The cheapest are the so-called day-light viewers which have no illuminating system and are only held against the light. The better quality products have a focusing magnifier, and as these types of viewers are quite frequently dropped, those with metal bodies are to be preferred. More advanced types of Viewers are battery operated. As these are more expensive (usually around the £2 mark) customers are fairly discriminative, and care should be taken in connection with the quality of the magnifying glass inasmuch as it should be polished glass. Some Viewers on the market are supplied with fused glass, and a check can be made by viewing at a slight angle, when the quality of the glass is immediately apparent.

It must be remembered that with these battery viewers the batteries need to be changed fairly frequently, as when the voltage drops the light becomes yellow, and this deepens until the colour qualities of the transparency are affected.

Really good viewers are electrically illuminated, and the incorporation of special magnifying glasses in the Kindermann Viewer, which is electrically operated, not only gives a good rendering of the slide, but also imparts a 3D effect. The mechanism in this viewer also ensures quick and easy changing of the slide, and eliminates damage to cardboard slide mountings.

ENLARGERS:

The variety of Enlargers offered almost equals that of Cameras. However, the main points are easy to check.

The elevation system is practically the only mechanism inbuilt in an Enlarger. This is reliable in all well-known brands, and the selection is usually controlled by the spending power of the customer.

The optical system is most important, and in the case of a 35 m.m. Enlarger should consist of a single condenser, as this spreads the light sufficiently evenly over the negative surface, but is not harsh enough to enhance negative faults on the prints. In the larger sizes, however, a cheaper method consisting of simple ground glass or opal glass for light dispersion can be used. However, this is frequently insufficient, and will only yield good results on sharp negatives. The customary system in the larger sized Enlargers is the use of double condensers. Of course, the quality of the lens proper is of utmost importance. Three element lenses are practically always used in Enlargers. Cemented lenses should not be used, due to the danger of the heat affecting the cement. We do not recommend the use of interchangeable camera lenses in Enlargers, though if care is taken the lenses should not be damaged. However, if camera lenses are used, we recommend that a lamp of small wattage be used in order to minimise the heat.

It is important that enlarging lens should possess a diaphragm to adjust the aperture, and it is of advantage if the diaphragm is equipped with click stops.

The negative carrier—particularly if it is of the glass type—is one of the most delicate parts of the Enlarger. The glass must be perfectly polished, and when the negative carrier is closed, a perfect seal on all edges is essential.

In dealing with 35 m.m. negatives where enlarging is done by big magnification, glassless negative carriers are used. This method reduces the accumulation of dust which can so easily spoil the print.

On the 2½ x 3¼ size, however, the glass cannot be avoided. In the 2½ x 2¼ sq. size the Swedish firm of Fritz Weist has

just produced a Convertible Model with glassless carrier.

For amateurs who can afford it, Enlargers equipped with automatic focusing mechanism are recommended, not only for convenience, but because better prints are secured, as after half a dozen to one dozen prints eyesight is usually affected.

PRINCIPLES OF ADVICE TO CUSTOMERS:

In this section we shall deal mainly with advice to customers on camera sales, as it is impossible to deal with the entire range of equipment.

Generally speaking, the spending power of the customer is the governing factor. It does not always follow that a dearer item is necessarily better than a similar item selling at a cheaper price; therefore, the dealer has to have a fair knowledge of the market. The customer in most cases certainly appreciates sound advice on an article which might be cheaper, but will do the job just as satisfactorily, and the dealer will almost certainly make up the difference in profit margin in future sales to the same customer.

In addition to the limit of spending power, the dealer should also ascertain whether the customer wants to take mainly colour film or black and white. If it is intended to use mainly colour film, the dealer should only recommend 35 m.m. cameras. In the case of black and white film, however, 2½ sq. is the ideal format for sharp definition, and enlarging is not necessary. However, if the customer wishes to use black and white film, and is one who handles his camera with care, then even for this medium 35 m.m. is to be preferred. In spite of enlargements, it is certainly not dearer to operate than a 120 camera, and it is handier and quicker.

If the customer pays sufficient attention to the focusing, he is likely to get much better definition due to the short focal length of the lens.

If the purchaser of a 35 m.m. camera can afford it, he should be advised to buy a rangefinder and interchangeable lens camera in preference to a more expensive non-interchangeable lens model, as the interchangeable lens model opens the way for a big range of accessory sales. However, the dealer will occasionally strike people who are afraid of interchangeable lens cameras under the mistaken impression that they are more complicated to use than a camera with non-interchangeable lens. In this case, or where the spending power is too limited, the dealer should recommend (a) a camera with inbuilt rangefinder, such as the Paxette Model 1M or (b) one with inbuilt photo cell exposure meter, such as the Gloriette B and some Zeiss cameras.

As the depth of field of the lens corrects many mistakes in focusing, actually a camera with inbuilt exposure meter is to be preferred, as the majority of amateurs err in the selection of the correct exposure time.

In the case of 2½ sq. cameras, those equipped with a proper bayonet type lock tube frame are to be greatly preferred to the bellows type, as with the latter various troubles—mainly leakage and insufficient rigidity—develop sooner or later. After this, price should be taken into consideration.

As far as 2½ x 3¼ cameras are concerned, as they are bellows cameras only, we would once more draw attention to the necessity of selecting the camera with the best front suspension system.

This concludes our Series of Articles on Promotion of Photography in Pharmacies. In the March issue we shall give a detailed description of the superb Swiss Alpa Alnea Camera, and in later issues we shall inform the market of any new developments.

INSERTED IN THE INTEREST OF CHEMISTS BY

MELBOURNE: 58 Smith Street, Collingwood	JA 3571
SYDNEY: 89 York Street	BX 3216
PERTH: C/o Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street	BF 1791
Queensland Distributor: Gradwell Bros., 89 Edward Street, Brisbane	B 3695
S.A. Distributor: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 138 Grote St., Adelaide	LA 2991

Photoimport Pty. Ltd.



This attractive window display won for Messrs. W. R. Hodgson & Hodgson, Toowoomba, Qld., second place in the Commonwealth in the recent Guild-Colgate Window Display Contest.



Outstanding showpiece (centre island display) in the display which won for Mr. N. E. Edmiston, Nambour, Qld., first place in the Guild-Colgate Window Display Contest.

medical research centre costing approximately 10,000,000 dollars.

The new structure will supplement the company's present research facilities, including the original laboratory, the first in America to be erected by any commercial institution solely for scientific research.

Planning will begin at once, and will require about one year. Actual construction is expected to take two additional years.

The President of Parke, Davis & Company said, "The new Medical Research Centre will enable the company to make greater progress in its studies aimed at finding answers to cancer, cardio-vascular diseases, mental disorders, virus diseases including common cold, and other major health problems."

Research Staff Headed by Dr. Leon A. Sweet

Dr. Leon A. Sweet, Vice-President and Director of Research, heads the present research staff of approximately 400 persons whose studies cover all of the important disease entities in current focus.

A substantial number of people will be added when the new Medical Research Centre is completed. Parke-Davis has nearly 10,000 persons in its employ throughout the world, and makes and distributes over 600 products.

In addition to its Detroit research facilities, Parke-Davis maintains a research laboratory at Hounslow, Middlesex, England, and manufacturing laboratories in many countries, including Australia.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards which will be issued shortly for the month of February, 1956, will deal with the following products:—

A : 108	Arthropax Tablets	H : 33	Hydrocortone—T.B.A.
A : 109	Algelox	L : 23	Leostesin
A : 110	Benazma	M : 59	Mictine
B : 61	Bufferin	P : 149	Piton Snuff
B : 62	Bitrinsic	R : 29	Rheumalgin
C : 118	Cortelan Eye Ointment	T : 65	Thenfadil S.P.C.
C : 119	Cortelan Eye Drops	T : 66	Triple Antigen (Glaxo)
D : 80	Distaquaine 'V'	T : 67	Thermona
G : 17	Gevral	T : 68	Therapas
G : 18	Glucamax	U : 7	Uniprin

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of cards of 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD.

Mr. C. Gordon Oakes, retiring Joint Managing Director of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., London, was farewelled by the staff in Sydney in January during a brief visit to Australia. Before going into full retire-

Your Private Formulae Problems Solved

YES—probably the most profitable lines in your Pharmacy both in terms of

* MONEY and GOODWILL

BUT

TIME, lack of it, and TROUBLE, plenty of it, is forcing you to wonder whether you can continue with these most valuable ADVERTISING, GOODWILL and PROFIT lines in YOUR BUSINESS.

CONTACT US OR OUR AGENTS

**WE SPECIALISE IN
PRIVATE FORMULAE SERVICE**

VICTORIANS—We will also relieve you of your Registration problems which now exist as a result of the recent publication of the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act.

Representatives in All States:

QUEENSLAND: S. H. Stewart, Hamilton Street, Brighton, Sandgate, Brisbane. Sandgate 2324.

TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 152A Collins Street, Hobart. B 3511, B 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 45B Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10. XF 4441, WX 8766, MB 2111.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 130 Grote Street, Adelaide. LA 2891.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Perth. BF 1791.

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& SONS PTY. LTD.**

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**45-51 Crystal Street,
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TOPPINSONS, SYDNEY.

ment, he and Mrs. Oakes are making a world tour of the Associated Houses of B. W. & Co. to say a personal farewell.

Mr. Oakes' retirement brings to an end his active association with pharmacy which has extended over 50 years. Of this period he has spent 35 years with B. W. & Co., and has held a variety of responsibilities in all parts of the world. He will be remembered by many pharmacists in Australia as Managing Director of the Sydney House from 1944 to 1948. Mr. Oakes returned to London in 1948 to take up his appointment as Joint Managing Director of The Foundation with Dr. D. E. Wheeler.

In a talk with staff members, Mr. Oakes said how pleased he and Mrs. Oakes were to be able again to visit Australia, a country of which they had the fondest memories.



Mr. C. Gordon Oakes



Mr. Cecil Harveyson

The retirement of Mr. Cecil Harveyson on January 31 was marked by a cocktail party in Lennon's Hotel, Brisbane, at which more than 100 guests representing pharmacy and medicine in Queensland gathered to say "farewell." During the evening General Manager P. A. Smith presented Mr. Harveyson with a silver tea service from B. W. & Co.

Cecil Harveyson was born in London and came to Australia in 1922, after serving with the South African Infantry in World War I and spending two years after the war in South Africa. He joined B. W. & Co. and, after nine months in Sydney and suburbs, went to Queensland in January, 1923, as the company's sole representative. He has worked in Queensland ever since and there are very few pharmacists or doctors in any part of the State who do not know him.

Married in 1925, he and Mrs. Harveyson live in Ashgrove. Their daughter Daphne is married and lives near Chicago, Illinois, with her husband and two children; son Keith is a doctor on the staff of Cairns Base Hospital.

In his retirement, "Harvey" intends devoting much more time to his hobbies of orchid culture, photography, fishing and shooting.

PUSH NEEDED

There must be an inner push in a man or he will become a mere drifter, pushed along and pushed about all his life by others. No one who has to be pushed makes much headway.

A man must not be like a barge. He must be engaged. He must be like a motor-boat that moves with its own inner power. He must push himself.—"Grocery and Storekeeping News."



MORE AND MORE CUSTOMERS
WILL BE ASKING YOU FOR . . .

PETAL Soft



**WITH COTTON WOOL SOFTNESS
AND DOUBLE-PLY STRENGTH**

. . . Carnation Toilet Tissue is ideal for babies —
for children — for mothers — for those with delicate
skin. It's Australia's really soft toilet tissue.

COMPLETELY WRAPPED FOR EXTRA PROTECTION

ORDER NOW, from any wholesaler throughout Australia

Proprietors: Muir & Hall Pty. Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.
Brisbane Dept.: 329 Adelaide Street.

CARNATION Toilet Tissue

PENICILLIN

GLAXO

The name of *GLAXO* has been inseparably linked with penicillin and streptomycin since their introduction. Careful control during manufacture and years of research have made it synonymous with purity and potency.

The wide range of Glaxo presentations of these antibiotics, either separately or in combination, provides adequate means to combat most infections.

When ordering penicillin or streptomycin ensure that you receive the highest quality by adding the suffix *GLAXO*.

STREPTOMYCIN

GLAXO

GLAXO LABORATORIES (AUST.) PTY. LTD., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

P.D.L. FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 15, at 9.45 a.m.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Victoria) presided as chairman, others present as proxy representatives being Mr. C. C. Wallis (substitute member for Mr. H. D. B. Cox, N.S.W.), Mr. F. N. Pleasance (substitute member for Mr. D. Finlayson, S.A.), and Mr. N. C. Cossar (substitute member for Mr. H. D. Fitch, W.A.). Queensland was represented by Mr. E. A. O. Moore, and the General Secretary (Mr. T. G. Allen) was in attendance.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman: The General Secretary reported that a ballot in accordance with the by-laws had resulted in the re-election of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite as Chairman, and of Mr. H. D. B. Cox as Vice-Chairman of the Federal Council for the Council year 1955-56.

Members of the Federal Council: Notifications were received from Head Office and the branches of the appointment of the following as members of the Federal Council for the Council year 1955-56—

Head Office (Directors)—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.
New South Wales Branch—Mr. H. D. B. Cox.
Queensland Branch—Mr. W. A. Lenehan.
South Australian Branch—Mr. D. Finlayson.
Western Australian Branch—Mr. H. D. Fitch.
Signed proxy forms were tabled by the General Secretary.

After confirmation of the minutes of the eleventh annual meeting and of the special minute (March, 1955) covering donations to the N.S.W. Floods Fund, it was reported that Mr. F. N. Pleasance had been re-elected as Hon. Treasurer of the company, and in accordance with the by-laws of the Federal Council would be the Hon. Treasurer of the Federal Council for the current Council year.

Investment of available funds, indicated by the financial results of the past year, was authorised and the meeting closed at 10 a.m.

THE USE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT IN MEDICINES

Spirits Act By-laws Amended

Spirits Act By-law No. 1 published in the Commonwealth Gazette on January 26, 1956, amends the provisions of an earlier By-law regulating the use of methylated spirit in medicines for veterinary and human use.

Prior to the new provisions the only medicines which could be prepared with special methylated spirit were certain veterinary medicines which were named in a schedule and liniments for human use.

It is now possible to use industrial or mineral spirits or spirits methylated in a manner approved by the Comptroller-General in the manufacture of veterinary medicines and veterinary liniments.

The schedule now includes a list of named liniments and other preparations for external human use which may be made with special methylated spirit, and it will be noted that any additions to liniments or medicines for external human use dispensed by pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions by doctors or dentists (for individual use) may now be compounded with methylated spirit which is the description given by the Department of Customs and Excise for industrial methylated spirit of the B.P.

The text of the By-law is as follows:—

SPIRITS ACT BY-LAWS

I, Neil O'Sullivan, Minister of State for Trade and Customs, in pursuance of the Spirits Act 1906-1952 and all other enabling powers, do hereby make the following Departmental By-law which shall operate on and from the 7th January, 1956.

Spirits Act By-law No. 1, published in Gazette No. 10, dated 25th February, 1955, is hereby cancelled as from the 7th January, 1956.

NEIL O'SULLIVAN,
Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

Spirits Act By-law No. 1

1. This by-law may be cited as Spirits Act By-law No. 1.

2. Industrial or Mineralized Spirits or Spirits methylated in a manner approved by the Comptroller-General may be used in the manufacture of veterinary medicines and veterinary liniments.

3. Spirits methylated by the addition of 5 per cent. approved wood naphtha or Spirits methylated in a manner approved by the Comptroller-General may be used in the manufacture of liniments and medicines for external application for human use, named hereunder:—

Liniments for Human Use:

Epispastic ointment for use only in skin clinics.
Liniment of Aconite B.P.C. and A.P.F.
Liniment of Aconite, Belladonna and Chloroform B.P.C.
Liniment of Belladonna B.P.C.
Liniment of Camphor, Ammoniated B.P.
Liniment of Mustard B.P.C. 1949.
Liniment of Opium B.P.C. 1949.
Liniment of Potassium Iodide with Soap B.P.C. 1949.
Liniment of Soap B.P.
Liniments dispensed by pharmacists on prescriptions by doctors or dentists (for individual use).
Solution of Coal Tar (Liquor Picis Carbonis) B.P.

Medicines for External Human Use:

Application Gamma Benzene Hexachloride A.P.F.
Cream of Aminacrine B.P.C.
D.D.D. Skin Lotion (manufactured in Australia for D.D.D. Co. Ltd., London).
Dermease (Beacon Products, Queensland).
Dr. Scholl's Bunion Lotion (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd., Victoria).
Dr. Scholl's Chilblain Lotion (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Ltd., U.K.).
Dr. Scholl's 2-Drop Corn Remedy (manufactured by the Scholl Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd., Victoria).
Ear Drops of Aminacrine, Spirituous A.P.F.
Ear Drops of Boric Acid B.P.C. and A.P.F.
Ear Drops of Crystal Violet A.P.F.
Ear Drops of Salicylic Acid A.P.F.
Ear Drops of Spirit B.P.C. and A.P.F. for sale in packages not exceeding 1 fluid ounce.
Lotion of Acetone and Cyllin A.P.F.
Lotion of Lead, Evaporating B.P.C.
Lotion of Resorcin, Compound A.P.F.
Lotion of Salicylic Acid, Compound A.P.F.
Lotion of Salicylic Acid and Mercuric Chloride, B.P.C.
Medicines for external human use dispensed by pharmacists on prescriptions by doctors or dentists (for individual use).
Merthiolate (manufactured by Eli Lilly & Co., U.S.A.).
Naileen (Rhu Pills Pty. Ltd., Victoria).
Paint, Blue A.P.F.
Paint, Brilliant Green and Crystal Violet B.P.C.
Paint, Green Salicylic Acid A.P.F.
Paint, Magenta and Resorcin A.P.F.

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

Paint, Magenta B.P.C.
Paste of Tragacanth, Compound B.P.C.
Solution of Cetrimide, Alcoholic A.P.F.
Solution of Cetrimide, Concentrated A.P.F.
Spirits of Salicylic Acid (manufactured by Murphy Leibert Pty. Ltd., Sydney).
Tetmosol (manufactured by Imperial Chemicals (Pharmaceutical) Ltd., England).
Vion Head Lotion (manufactured by Soul Pattinson (Laboratories) Pty. Ltd., New South Wales).
Witt's Pharmacy Skin Lotion (Witt & Co., Victoria).
Zephiran Tincture (manufactured by Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., New South Wales).

THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS

Regulations under the Therapeutic Substances Act were issued on January 18, 1956.

These regulations relate to standards for "controlled Therapeutic Substances" which are imported into Australia or which become the subject of interstate trade.

A "controlled Therapeutic Substance" is by definition in the Therapeutic Substances Act, a substance which is—

(a) The subject of a monograph in the British Pharmacopoeia, or in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or is not specified in the regulation as a non-controlled Therapeutic Substance; or

(b) which is specified in the regulation as a controlled Therapeutic Substance.

Labelling and Packaging

Regulation 5 provides that "Controlled Therapeutic Substances," if the subject of a monograph in the British Pharmacopoeia shall be packed and labelled in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, if any such requirements are stated, and if the substance is one which is the subject of a monograph in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, the requirements stated in that book shall be complied with.

Application of Official Name

Sub-regulation 5 (iii) introduces an important principle. It provides that goods which consist of "Controlled Therapeutic Substances," if they bear the manufacturer's trade name, shall be so labelled that—

(a) The manufacturer's trade name immediately precedes or follows the official name of the substance, whether on the same line or succeeding lines, and

(b) the size of the letters or symbols comprising the name of the substance shall be not less than half the size of the letters or symbols comprising the manufacturer's trade name of the substance.

Importation

Section 7 of the Act prohibits the importation into Australia of a Therapeutic Substance that does not bear—

(i) A name description which is an accepted technical name or description of that substance or a name or description that indicates the contents of the substance.

(ii) Particulars of the name and address of the manufacturer of the goods.

If the goods are a "Controlled Therapeutic Substance," importation is prohibited unless they bear an official name of the substance written in the English language.

The Act also forbids importation of a "Controlled Therapeutic Substance" which does not comply with the standard laid down.

Further particulars are now required by the regulations just issued. These particulars, which must be published on the label, are—

(a) A number or mark capable of being used to identify in the record of the manufacturer the batch of goods in which these goods were manufactured.

(b) The strength of the goods by reference to a numerical count, percentage or number of units; and

(c) If the "Controlled Therapeutic Substances" are named in the schedule of the regulation they are required to be labelled with a statement to the effect that

they shall not be used after a date specified in the statement.

The following is a list of "Controlled Therapeutic Substances" named in the schedule referred to—

Amorphous Penicillin
Aureomycin Hydrochloride
Benzyl Penicillin
Chloramphenicol
Cholera Vaccine
Cream of Penicillin
Dihydrostreptomycin
Dimercaprol
Diphtheria Prophylactic
Eye Ointment of Penicillin
Lozenges of Penicillin
Ointment of Penicillin
Old Tuberculin
Plague Vaccine
Purified Protein Derivative of Tuberculin
Schick Control
Schick Text Toxin
Streptomycin-Calcium Chloride
Streptomycin Hydrochloride
Streptomycin Sulphate
Sulpharsphenamine
Tablets of Glyceryl Trinitrate
Tryparsamide
Typhoid-Paratyphoid A and B Vaccine
Typhoid-Parathyroid A, B and C Vaccine
Whooping Cough Vaccine

The remainder of the regulations comprise machinery and administrative provisions. For the purpose of administering the Act and regulations the following committees are to be set up—

1. The Therapeutic Substances Advisory Committee, which consists of—

(a) The Director-General of Health.

(b) An officer of the Department of Health appointed by the Minister.

(c) The Commonwealth Analyst.

(d) A member appointed by the Minister from among a group of three persons nominated by the Drug and Allied Trades Council of Australia.

(e) A member appointed by the Minister from among a group of three persons nominated by the Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.

(f) A member appointed by the Minister from among a group of three persons nominated by the Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia.

(g) A member appointed by the Minister from among a group of three persons nominated by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and

(h) A member appointed by the Minister from among a group of three persons nominated by the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

2. The Biological Products Standards Committee, which consists of—

(a) The Director-General of Health.

(b) An officer of the Department of Health appointed by the Minister, and

(c) Four other members appointed by the Minister.

This committee is charged with the duty of inquiring into and advising the Minister on the standards and matters related to the standards of antibiotics, antigens, antitoxins, blood derivatives, insulin products, sera, toxoids, vaccines and other biological products.

3. The Therapeutic Substances Standards Committee, which shall consist of—

(a) The Director-General of Health.

(b) An officer of the Department of Health appointed by the Minister.

(c) The Commonwealth Analyst.

(d) Two Professors of Pharmacology appointed by the Minister.

(e) A legally qualified medical practitioner appointed by the Minister, and

(f) A person approved as a pharmaceutical chemist under the National Health Act 1953-1955 appointed by the Minister.



WHAT MAKES A PHARMACY MODERN?

Primarily, of course, it's the spirit of the man or organisation behind it; and in the forefront of Sydney's most progressive pharmacists is the 72-year-old Hallam Pty. Ltd.

In post-war years a comprehensive plan of store modernisation has been in progress, and although each pharmacy has been an individual problem, due to differences in site, shape and size, there is an instantly recognisable family resemblance. Bray & Holliday are privileged to have been entrusted with this work.

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The illustrations show portions of the pharmacy at 253 Pitt Street. Among its many interesting features are the following:—

Emphasis on speedy sales, with small items below the eye line on patent medicine display shelves; open display counters near the entrance door, with provision for ample forward stock under the displays; fast replacement of stock from reserve immediately behind forward stock display fittings. The mirror treatment of the left-hand wall gives the effect of greater width to the shop, and a pleasing surround for small display niches. Note, too, how the full interior can be seen from the footpath.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales.

Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernization of pharmacies in other states.





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FOR THE RELIEF OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING DURING PREGNANCY

In a recent study of 800 patients suffering from nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, 96% "received a complete remission of symptoms within 24 to 72 hours" with Nidoxital.

Dosage.
One capsule every forty-five minutes for three doses . . . repeated at intervals of four hours. Ten capsules may be given per day with non-toxic effects from all five ingredients.



Masse

IS INVALUABLE DURING PREGNANCY

Masse Nipple Cream is invaluable in the last trimester of pregnancy for the preparation of breasts for nursing. Daily massage with Masse makes the nipples and areolae pliable and removes the scales that frequently cover the nipples. Masse is odourless, tasteless and non-toxic.

Masse NIPPLE CREAM contains 5-Amino acridine 0.0695% and allantoin 2% in a cream base. The base is highly emollient, preventing drying and hardening of the nipples.



Pharmaceutical Company
SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

Of all the human relaxations which are free from guilt, none so dignified as reading.

—Egerton Brydges.

Mr. B. R. Blundell has purchased **Mr. L. L. Eastmuir's** pharmacy at 11 Blue street, North Sydney.

Mr. L. L. Eastmuir has purchased the pharmacy at 137 Catherine street, Leichhardt.

Mr. D. K. Rossiter has purchased **Mr. Moore's** pharmacy at 137 Wentworth street, Port Kembla.

Mr. T. T. Tuckey has opened a new pharmacy at 72a Cronulla street, Cronulla.

Mr. I. C. Browne has opened a pharmacy at 25 Horton street, Port Macquarie.

Mr. F. E. Westley has purchased **Mr. Crawford's** pharmacy at 120 Yarrara road, Pennant Hills.

Mr. H. C. Green, of Lane Cove, has sold his pharmacy and has retired.

Mr. J. M. Lever, of 67 Mount street, North Sydney, has disposed of his pharmacy.

Mr. A. E. J. Robinson, of 118 Queen street, Woollahra, has joined the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch).

Mr. L. A. Bissaker is now in business at 200 Auburn street, Goulburn, having purchased the pharmacy from **Mr. McCreadie**.

Engagement.—The engagement of **Margaret Anne Imrie** to **Gordon Kenneth Brown** was announced at a family party in Sydney last month. **Margaret**, whose home is at Walgett, N.S.W., is a pharmacy student at Sydney University. A pharmacist from Brisbane, **Gordon** has been working in Sydney for the past twelve months.

Wedding.—The wedding of **Mr. G. Fetterplace** and **Miss B. Bowle** took place at St. John's Church, Auburn, on February 11. They will make their home at Ulmarra on the North Coast.

OBITUARY

One of the older generation of pharmacists, in the person of **Mr. J. T. Williams**, of Dungog, passed away early this month.

The late **Mr. Williams** was born in Scorrier, Cornwall, 79 years ago, and came to Australia at the age of 10 years, settling with his parents in Gympie, Queensland. Later travelling to Sydney, he entered the firm of Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co. His certificate of registration is dated 1898, and a certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. is dated 1909. For some years he was Manager of the Newtown Branch, and in 1901 he accepted the management of the Newcastle Branch of the same firm, remaining there till 1922. During his term in Newcastle he was responsible for the opening of branches at Maitland, Cessnock, Newcastle West and Hamilton, and the formation of the Newcastle company of Soul, Pattinson (Newcastle) Ltd., of which he was Managing Director.

Mr. Williams was well known as a gifted local preacher in many Newcastle and district Methodist Churches. He was a local preacher of over 40 years'

standing. He was also President of Newcastle School of Arts for a period and of the old Newcastle Photographic Society.

Moving to Dungog in 1922, he purchased the Dungog Pharmacy, where he resided till his death.

Mr. Williams, with the late **Mr. H. E. Elliott** and the late **Mr. Chas. Hill**, was instrumental in commencing the Dungog Bowling Club. At various times he was active in a number of other interests, including the Boy Scout Movement and the P. & C. Association.

His wife predeceased him 12 years ago. He is survived by his four children. There are five grandchildren and one great-grandchild. We extend our sympathy to the members of the family.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY MEETS

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Committee of Enquiry met at Sydney during the month. Proceedings are, of course, confidential, and cannot be reported in these columns.

MELBOURNE VISITORS

During the month a visit was paid to Sydney by the Federal President of the Guild, **Mr. Eric Scott**, who was accompanied by the Federal Secretary, **Mr. T. B. Evans**.

Mr. C. B. Watson, Asst. Merchandising Manager for the Guild, also visited Sydney on business during the month.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1956—R.S.S. & A.I.L.A.

N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch

The following office-bearers have been elected for 1956, following the Annual General Meeting held on February 2:

President: **Mr. A. Macourt**, 23 Illawong avenue, Lane Cove.

Hon. Treasurer: **Mr. N. Bridgefoot**, 130 Smith street, Summer Hill.

Hon. Secretary: **Mr. G. H. Bruce**, 116 Merrylands road, Merrylands.

SCIENCE GROUP LECTURE

Stawell Hall, March 26

Those interested are advised that the Society has arranged for **Mr. B. T. Brown**, M.Sc., to deliver a lecture on the First Addendum to the B.P. 1953. **Mr. Brown** will also deal with the new B.P.C.

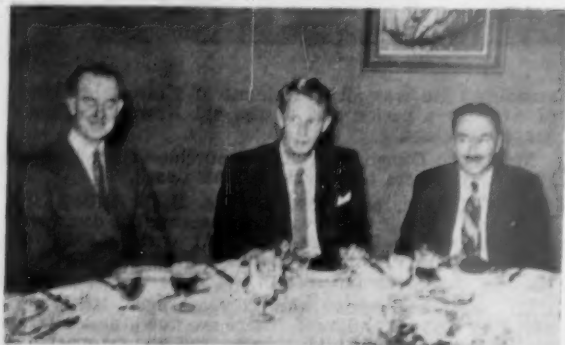
The lecture will be delivered in the Stawell Hall of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, commencing at 8 p.m., on Monday, March 26.

All interested are invited to attend. There is no charge for admission.

DELEGATES TO P.A.A. CONFERENCE

The following delegates from New South Wales have signified their intention of attending the P.A.A. Conference to be held in Melbourne during May next: **Mr. Leslie W. Smith**, State President of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild; **Mrs. Smith** will also attend; **Mr. Brian Fegent**, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; **Mrs. Fegent** will accompany him; **Mr. K. H. Powell**, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society; **Mrs. J. Curtis**, **Miss Joy Latham**, **Miss M. Sweeney**, the **Misses Legg**, **Miss Elizabeth Wunsch** and **Mr. A. E. Conolly**.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued



COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TENDERED TO DR. RONALD TOTTENHAM IN THE GEORGE ROOM, ADAMS HOTEL.

Top (left to right): Mr. H. Warwick Read, a past president of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Dr. Ronald Tottenham, Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Centre (left to right): Dr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy at the University of Sydney; Mr. E. G. Hall, Past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. K. A. Cartwright, a Past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. A. F. Winterton, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. A. E. Conolly.

Bottom (left to right): Mr. J. F. Punkett; Mr. K. H. Powell, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. J. L. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board; Mr. A. W. West; Mr. W. R. Cutler, President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, and Mr. G. G. Benjamin.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. RON TOTTENHAM ON GRADUATING IN MEDICINE

Members of the pharmaceutical organisations attended a dinner to Dr. Ron Tottenham, in the George Hotel, Sydney, to express their congratulations on his graduation.

Mr. Tottenham, prior to his taking up his medical studies, took a prominent part in pharmaceutical organisations.

The "Daily Telegraph," on January 25, gave Mr. Tottenham a special write-up, under the heading "Old Ambition at Last Realised—Chemist, 42, Gets Degree in Medicine."

Mr. Tottenham was one of 272 graduates who received degrees in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Science and Divinity on January 24.

Mr. Tottenham told "The Daily Telegraph" that he had always wanted to do Medicine, but had lacked the necessary money when he was young. He worked to pay his way through the pharmacy course, and made up his mind to do medicine as soon as he could afford it. He started the medical course in 1950 and engaged a manager at his Bondi Beach dispensary.

He remarked that without his wife he could not have done the course. "Although we have a son of 14, she has worked in my shop all these years — she has been the backbone of the institution," he said.

Some snapshots taken at the dinner to Dr. Tottenham are shown on this page.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Evening Revision Course in Pharmacy, 1956

An evening course in Practical Pharmacy for students who have to present themselves for re-examination at the next Pharmacy Final Examination, will be held during first and second terms, and will commence on Tuesday, March 27, 1956.

The course will be conducted one night a week only, in the Pharmacy Laboratories at the Univer-

sity, as the number of students for whom provision can be made is limited; early application is essential.

Preliminary application forms for the course can be obtained from the Secretary, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney. Entries close on Wednesday, March 14, 1956.

S. E. WRIGHT, Senior Lecturer.

S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION, 1955

The 1955 award has been made to Mr. Bruce B. Williams for his paper entitled "The Formulation, Investigation and Practical Assessment of a New-type Universal Disinfectant." (Prize £20.)

A special prize of £10 has been awarded to Mr. W. J. O'Reilly for his paper, "Pharmacy of the Barbiturates."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FIXTURES FOR 1956

Pharmacy Ball

The 1956 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero, George street, Sydney, on Monday, August 20.

Presentation of Registration Certificates

Registration Certificates will be presented to pharmacy graduates at the Stawell Hall, Royal Australian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on March 19, at 8 p.m.

Society Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. will be held in the Stawell Hall, Royal Australasian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on Thursday, March 29, commencing at 8 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

A meeting was held at the Australian Golf Club on February 7. Results were as follows—

Four Ball. Best Ball Stableford. Lew Schneider (9), Jim Montague (20), 41 points.

Runners-up.—Neil Murray (13), Barry Jones (13), 38 points. On count back from Dave Abbott and Hymie Eizenberg.

"A" Grade.—Brian Daly (5), 35 points.

"B" Grade.—Rup Frew (14), 31 points.

"C" Grade.—Roland Bennett (19), 28 points.

Our correspondent from the club states that once again they were favoured with really good golfing weather and quite a large attendance of members and their visitors enjoyed an excellent day's golf. He concluded: Naturally, this was followed by a pleasant social gathering, which is always the highlight of a very successful day."

CORONER'S SUGGESTION ON CHLORAL HYDRATE

The City Coroner, Mr. A. S. McDonald, said in Sydney on February 16, that some restriction should probably be put on the sale of a sleeping mixture containing chloral hydrate, perhaps by requiring that it should be sold only on a doctor's prescription.

"While it may be harmless to a degree, there is evidence that it can be fatal if taken in excessive quantities," he said.

He found that Mrs. Ruth Lillian Livingston, 22, of Bellevue street, Manly, had died on November 12, from chronic poisoning with chloral hydrate.

James Edward King, chemist, of Manly, said he had been supplying Mrs. Livingston with the sleeping draught, which contained chloral hydrate.

He said he had warned her that she should not take too much of the mixture.

Her husband, Robert Davidson Livingston, said he had also warned his wife that she should not take too much, although he had been told by a chemist that it was harmless.

A NEW TWO-PHASE ASTHMATHERAPY



with ISO-BRONCHISAN Double Action Tablets

Composition: Isoprenaline Sulphate, Ephedrine Hydrochlor., Theophylline.

Directions:

1. At the first signs of an asthmatic attack place one tablet under the tongue and leave it there for exactly one minute.
2. At the end of a minute swallow the rest of the tablet with a small drink of water.

The therapeutic contents are carefully balanced so that the long-acting nucleus takes over from the outer layer of Isoprenaline Sulphate as this passes its peak.

Available from all leading wholesalers in packs of 20 and 100 tablets.

Manufactured by Silten Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England.
Literature and Samples from Australasian Representative,

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Each tablet contains:
(0.99 per cent. Codeine W/W)

Codeine Phosphate	1/5 gr.
Acetylsalicylic Acid	4 gr.
Phenacetin	2 1/2 gr.
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**CODIPHEN tablets now contain
Less than 1% CODEINE**

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	Wholesale each	Retail each
Tubes of 10 Tablets	2/-	3/-
Tubes of 20 Tablets	3/6	5/3
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Bottles of 500 Tablets	70/-	—

SYDNEY



AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

He said his wife agreed last April to stop taking the mixture, but he learned after her death that she had continued taking it without his knowledge.

The Deputy Director-General of Public Health, Dr. C. J. Cummins, said that the Poisons Advisory Committee would discuss on February 17, whether it should recommend to the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, that the sale of the mixture and similar sedatives should be restricted.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Final Examination Passes

The following candidates were successful at the Qualifying Examination held on February 2, 1956, and following days:

Credits (Alphabetical): J. M. Eckert, J. A. Jackson, A. H. Kelso, E. A. McLellan, J. L. Rolland, A. B. Thomson, F. Wagner, W. Young.

Passes (Alphabetical): J. Alafaci, W. M. Anderson; J. E. Bailey, J. P. Basha, J. M. Beekman, B. W. Bellingham, K. J. Berry, H. J. Blair, J. M. Brittingham, K. M. Callanan, L. G. Cartwright, M. J. Carty, M. Cherny, R. J. Colley, I. D. Craig, S. E. Crennan, P. J. Daley, Y. M. Davies, D. P. Deans, N. Dubois, A. J. Endersby, B. M. Felton, W. B. Ferguson, R. E. Figgis, R. A. Flanagan, E. A. Fowler, L. R. Fowler, D. K. Fraser, D. Galbraith, S. Gold, B. A. Gould, J. J. Graham, D. C. Green, I. G. Gridneff, M. Grozinger, R. G. Gwyther, C. J. Hearne, B. A. Hill, J. Hillman, P. Huolohan, J. K. Johnson, D. M. Jones, G. C. Jones, M. F. Jones, J. A. Joseph, J. M. Joseph, D. M. Jurd, G. Katsoolis, J. M. Keller, C. F. Kemmis, W. Keshishian, B. J. Lawler, T. Le Grazie, M. Lieberman, I. G. Mackney, G. Macleod-Jones, A. M. Marshall, H. K. Menson, B. T. Mewes, P. B. Moodie, A. McGuinness, E. K. McIntosh, W. D. N. Newton, R. J. Nicholls, B. Norton, P. N. Orr, B. R. Pearce, I. S. Pritchard, C. J. Robson, B. J. Rodham, L. W. Roper, C. Rosen, A. H. Rosewell, H. E. Ross, J. F. Russell, T. W. Ryan, J. E. Sharp, A. T. Sheath, B. P. Shortis, J. E. Simmons, J. B. Smith, M. Somogyi, V. F. Steer, G. R. Stewart, L. Stipl, P. A. Symes, M. Taurins, D. O. Trainor, P. D. Walker, S. L. Watkins, J. D. Watson, C. Williams, S. J. Willsher, H. Wong, M. F. Yee.

BAN ON HEROIN

Medical authorities said in Sydney on February 17, that the Federal Council of the British Medical Association would probably reverse its attitude on the ban on heroin in Australia.

The authorities said the heroin ban would be one of the major items to be discussed at the Hobart meeting of the Council on February 27.

The Federal Government decided in May, 1953, to prohibit heroin imports.

The N.S.W. Government banned the sale, possession and manufacture of the drug from October 1, last year.

It introduced the ban on the recommendation of the Federal Government, which followed representations from the World Health Organisation that the manufacture of heroin be stopped.

The Federal Government has promised to review its attitude to heroin if the B.M.A. puts a case to the Government.

The N.S.W. Government has similarly promised to review the ban on the drug.

WARNING ON POISON ACCIDENTS

Cases of accidental poisoning of young children in the home are becoming more frequent, Dr. John Beveridge said on February 9.

Dr. Beveridge is Chief Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

Writing in "The Medical Journal of Australia," he said: "In the house of tomorrow there will be an

increasing number of chemicals for use by the housewife and home gardener, and consequently an increasing chemical hazard for the young child."

Poison Information Bureau

Dr. Beveridge proposed that plans should be made now to reduce the number of these accidents.

He suggested that a poison information bureau should be established at the principal children's hospital in each State capital city.

One of the functions of this bureau should be to provide information to parents and medical practitioners by a 24-hour telephone service, he said.

This information should include details of the toxic effects of household cleansers, solvents, pesticides, etc., the minimum toxic doses in relation to age and body weight, and new antidotes and methods of using them.

Dangerous Poisons in Homes

Dr. Beveridge also suggested that parents should be educated in the dangers of certain chemical agents common in the home.

He listed the most common dangerous poisons in Sydney homes as kerosene, weed killers, and pest killers, and certain pills and tablets, including iron sulphate, digitalis, antihistamines, and certain travel sickness remedies.

He said most parents were not aware of the toxic effects of kerosene, and, if they were, it would not be left so accessible to small children.

TWO DRUG CHARGES DISMISSED

Two drug charges against a Berry doctor were dismissed in Berry Police Court on January 24, and the hearing of four other charges was begun.

The doctor is Raymond Clifton Apps. Evidence was continued on January 24, on two charges that Dr. Apps obtained 10 pethidine tablets from a nurse at the David Berry Hospital under false pretences with intent to defraud.

The matron of the hospital, Matron Macdonald, said she knew the doctor had obtained the tablets and that he had given a prescription to cover them, which was sufficient for her records.

She said that Dr. Apps, as the medical superintendent of the hospital, had authority to obtain controlled drugs from the hospital for emergency cases, and that it was not necessary for him to return them.

Mr. Simon Isaacs, Q.C. (for the defence) said there was no evidence to provide a prima facie case, and no evidence to show that there was any intent to defraud, nor anything to say that the tablets had been wrongly taken.

Sergeant A. Waining, Crown Prosecutor, said that the evidence clearly showed that the doctor had secured the tablets from the hospital under false pretences, and had used them for other purposes.

The inference was that he obtained the drug for use on himself with no intention of replacing them.

Mr. A. O. Chick, S.M., in dismissing the charges, said he was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant putting Dr. Apps on trial on a charge of false pretence.

The Court then heard evidence on four charges against Dr. Apps of having obtained pethidine by false prescriptions.

Four residents of Berry gave evidence that they had endorsed prescriptions written by the doctor at various times in 1955 for supplies of the drug which they had not received.

They said they signed the prescriptions to oblige the doctor, so that he could replenish his stocks for emergency cases.

Detective-Sergeant Ernest Baker, of the Police Drug Squad, said he had interviewed the doctor, who had admitted that he had obtained the drugs from the prescriptions tendered in Court as evidence.

In reply to Mr. Isaacs, the detective agreed that

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**"Bex is a great
line to handle!"**

With the largest consumer demand in Australia of any pain reliever, Bex sales are fast and constant, repeats are rapid, and your stock turns over frequently.

Bex is supported by large national advertising on the air and in the press. Display material is available for the asking. Use it and get your full share of the Bex sales.



NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

pethidine could be used in place of morphine as a pain-killer, and that, according to Dr. App's register, he had used very little morphine.

OVER-VISITING OF PENSIONERS ALLEGED

Quite a stir has been caused in New South Wales by the allegation that some doctors over-visit pensioner patients, claiming payment from the Commonwealth. In the sub-leader on this matter, "The Sydney Morning Herald" writes: —

"The Medical Racketeer"

"The N.S.W. Branch of the British Medical Association has challenged the reputation of its own membership in a manner that can have few parallels. True, only 'some' doctors are accused of exploiting the Pensioner Medical Service—the subject of the B.M.A. warning to more than 4000 doctors in this State. But if the 'criminal' practices of having claimed fees from the Government for treatments and services never rendered, and of having falsified visit vouchers, must be limited to a few black sheep, would the B.M.A. have taken its drastic step unless it were gravely concerned at the extent of the non-criminal exploitation?"

"In any profession there is a shadowy area between the highest ethical standards and the behaviour that skirts the edge of illegality. The Pensioner Medical Service has enabled 'some' doctors to indulge in the racket of over-visiting their patients in order to pad their accounts with the Commonwealth Government. This does not infringe the law, but it certainly infringes the code of ethics that any community is entitled to ask its medical profession to observe.

"The medical service for pensioners was made possible in its present form because the doctors, through their association, made a substantial concession in fees. 'Over-visiting' is the method by which a number of practitioners have sought to offset the effect of this concession upon their incomes. Doctors have a long record of kindness to their poorer patients in the matter of fees. Sometimes it has been at the expense of the more well-to-do; now apparently there are members of the profession who seek to make the Government pay the price of their 'generosity.'

"The B.M.A.'s charge that the rate of treatments to pensioners in this State is far ahead of that in other States cannot be answered by the plea that the incidence of disease is higher here. We do not enter a different world of health merely by crossing the Murray or the Tweed. If the B.M.A. has incurred the understandable resentment of those many doctors of unimpeachable conduct who find themselves covered by a blanket reprimand, the responsibility still rests upon the general body of members to see that the racketeer does not flourish in their midst."

Reply to "S.M.H." By a Correspondent

Sir,—The charge of criminal practices made against New South Wales doctors is misleading and grossly unfair. Instances are extremely few.

This charge clouds the real issue which is the charge of over-visiting of pensioners. The circular sent by the Council of the B.M.A. to its members is incorrect in saying that the rate of treatment of New South Wales pensioners is far ahead of other States. In fact, it is only approximately one per cent. higher.

Even so, has the Council considered such factors as the incidence of pensioners to the populations of the States and the incidence of disease, which could well account for this small difference?

Constant pressure is being brought on doctors to cut down on treatment to pensioners. The Federal Health Department makes the balls and the B.M.A. fires them.

Pensioners are now asked to have their injections given by relatives or visiting nurses. The fees of the visiting nurses are presumably to be paid by the pen-

sioner. Even where a relative is available, why should the patient have to run the risk involved in a untrained person giving injections?

The Council asks its members to make a concession to the Government by not charging for all visits made. Apparently, it has forgotten that doctors are already giving the Government a huge concession by accepting less than half the customary fee.

The hierarchy of the B.M.A. who authorised the circular are mainly specialists who rarely see a pensioner patient, and are quite out of touch with the problems of pensioner practice. If the Council comprised more general practitioners, who are actually running the pensioner medical service, more weight could be given to the circular—"AESCULAPIUS," Macquarie street, Sydney.

FAREWELL DINNER TO Dr. S. E. WRIGHT

On February 16, the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales tendered a farewell dinner to a Councillor, Dr. S. E. Wright, who is going abroad on sabbatical leave.

The function was held in the George Room at Adams Hotel, there being present: The President, Mr. B. G. Fegent; the State President of the Guild, Mr. L. W. Smith; Professor R. H. Thorp, Councillors K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton (Hon. Treasurer), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, J. L. Townley, A. W. West, J. F. Plunkett and the Secretary (Alan Conolly).

The loyal toast was honoured.

Mr. Fegent, addressing the gathering, said: "I should like to say, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, to our Councillor Senior Lecturer, Dr. Wright, we are pleased to know you are going abroad on sabbatical leave for one year. We know you will return the better equipped to carry out your important duties. You take with you our best wishes for a year of research. On behalf of the Society, I wish you a most successful trip abroad and a safe return. I now call on Mr. Smith and Professor Thorp to add to my remarks."

Mr. Smith said: "It is a very great pleasure to be present at this farewell dinner to Dr. Wright. I was the one who suggested that he join the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. I considered that if he took a seat on the Council it would be a good thing for pharmacy. It is fortunate for us that Dr. Wright is stationed in New South Wales, because I say he is the best informed pharmacist in the Commonwealth of Australia, and we feel proud to have him in our midst ploughing back his knowledge to pharmacy, while we have all gone about it on the commercial side. He has ability and application, those twin desirable attributes. As a member of the Poisons Advisory Committee, he drew attention to the fact that the storage of poisons in the dispensary would suffice, as is the law in South Australia. The pharmacist was thus saved considerable inconvenience and no little expense in avoiding the necessity for more expensive special cupboards. I need not elaborate on his teaching ability, as demonstrated in the University of Sydney. His imprint is left upon Queensland. In New Zealand he gave pharmacy an uplift. I concur that it is necessary to go abroad periodically to learn and bring back to Australia the methods of research employed overseas. On behalf of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, I wish you the very best on your trip abroad, and look forward to your return with new ideas to be applied in Australia."

Professor Thorp gave the background to Dr. Wright's appointment as Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy. A different atmosphere had been created in the Pharmacy Department where Dr. Wright was contributing to research.

Professor Thorp then asked the assemblage to drink a toast to Dr. Wright, adding that he is a scientist of no mean order. The toast to Dr. Wright was then honoured.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Replying, Dr. Wright said: "I do not wish to be reported the hyperbole or rodomontade. I thank the speakers for what they have said. Every seven years the field goes into fallow. The word "sabbatical" is derived from the Jewish word, Sabbas. Every seventh year the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage.

"To glean new ideas, that is the object of going abroad. In other States there is no sabbatical leave, so in Sydney we are in a unique position in having facilities for periodical leave, and this attracts people who would not be attracted elsewhere. When Professor Thorp decided to integrate the work of the Pharmacy School around research into cardiac glycosides the result is the work of the School is becoming well known. The Sandoz people have extended to me an invitation to stay six months in Switzerland, where there are facilities second to none for the study of cardiac glycosides. In the United States they teach pharmacy in a different way and they handle great numbers of students. When our degree course commences we shall have the largest Pharmacy School in the English-speaking world, and knowledge of the American way of handling large numbers will be of great value.

"I have been made an Honorary Fellow of the University of Minnesota, and will work in Chicago where radio-active tracers are used in the study of cardiac glycosides.

"Since I joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board, I feel that much better liaison exists, because ideas can be transmitted backwards and forwards. It is easy to get out of touch with practicabilities, and my Council and Board membership prevents me from getting my head in the clouds too much. The New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society has become a much greater power for the betterment of pharmacy in New South Wales. The Post-Graduate Lectures and the Science Group Lectures attract record attendances, and the stimulation of the presentation of papers by students at meetings of Section "O" is a major development. The Council should congratulate itself upon the establishment of a solid piece of work. Observance of the Guide for Professional Conduct should be pushed ahead. Some regard it as a pious hope, but it is there illustrating the course of ethical conduct.

"Thank you all for honouring me. I hope that when I come back I will be able to help others and to stimulate them by the induction of fresh ideas."

Councillors Cartwright, Powell, Townley (Pharmacy Board), Read, Hall, Cutler, Winterton and West then contributed their encomium and good wishes.

After some post-prandial exhibitions of wit, the function came to a close.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on February 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, A. West, J. F. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler, G. G. Benjamin, J. L. Townley, J. H. Powell and A. F. Winterton.

Post-graduate Lectures, 1956.—Dr. Wright said he had a talk with Mr. Cobbin and Professor Thorp concerning a schedule of Post-graduate Lectures.

It was decided to write to Professor Thorp, asking him to suggest a programme of lectures on "Elementary Physiology."

Next Lecture Science Group.—The Secretary said that Mr. Brown would deliver a lecture on March 26, in the Stawell Hall, on the First Addendum to the

B.P. 1953. He would also refer to the new B.P.C. It was decided to give publicity to the lectures.

Mr. Wright said that a travel fund had been started, and Professor Winton, from the University College, London, would be coming to Australia soon. It would be appropriate to ask him for a special lecture. He was coming towards the end of April or the beginning of May. It was decided to approach Professor Winton after he arrived.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne, May 22 to 29, 1956.—The Secretary said that accommodation was being arranged for the various delegates.

Mr. Fegent said that a meeting of the Liaison Committee would be held soon.

Remits for Conference.—It was decided to send as a remit the following:—

"That an Editor-in-Chief be appointed for the A.P.F., to be assisted by a much-widened editorial committee, which is to include such people as a dermatologist, ophthalmologist, pharmacologist, etc. The Editor-in-Chief to be a registered pharmacist."

It was decided to send as a second remit:—

"That the P.A.A. Executive approach the Federal Council of the B.M.A., suggesting that the two bodies should approach the Minister, pressing for adoption of the A.P.F. as the basis of prescribing for the Pensioners' Scheme. In the event of the Federal Council of the B.M.A. not consenting, then the P.A.A. Executive to meet the Minister."

S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition, 1955.—The adjudicators reported the best paper is that submitted by Bruce Baker Williams, entitled "The Formulation, Investigation and Practical Assessment of a New Type Universal Disinfectant."

It was decided to award a prize of £20 to Mr. Williams and also a prize of £10 to Mr. W. J. O'Reilly for his essay entitled "Pharmacy of the Barbiturates."

Programme for 1956:

Presentation of Registration Certificates—First Function.—It was decided to hold the ceremony on March 20 and to book the Stawell Hall for this night.

Annual Dinner.—Tuesday, June 19, was chosen.

Country Visits.—It was decided to confer with the Guild.

Pharmacy Ball.—August 13 was chosen. Trocadero to be advised accordingly.

Annual Meeting.—To be held in the Stawell Hall on March 29.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members.—John Edwin Moore, Strathfield; J. M. Culhane, Burwood; and Francis George Coorey, Coogee.

Reinstatement.—(Mrs.) June Anne Gavey, Yowie Point.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Messrs. Leslie Robert Crawford, Hurlstone Park; Kevin Morris Mulqueeney, Bondi Beach; and Desmond James Donovan, Maroubra.

Associate Members.—James Richard Furley, John Christie Jarrett, Gordon Eustace Edward White.

Correspondence.—Mr. G. Winterton, Cremorne, conveying thanks to the President and Councillors for their congratulations on pass in First Year Science.

Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney, advising that on and from February 6 the authority of Thomas Hislop Dick to dispense drugs to which the D.D. Act applies will be withdrawn. Noted.

Mr. S. B. Morris, Newcastle, suggesting that the Society send a letter to each new apprentice, pointing out the three main pharmaceutical structures.

Dr. S. E. Wright, seeking leave of absence from the Society Council for the period March, 1956, to February, 1957, inclusive, as during this time he will be overseas.—It was resolved that leave of absence as requested be granted to Dr. Wright. It was also decided to obtain from the Prime Minister a letter of accreditation for Dr. Wright. This matter was referred to the Executive for attention.

SEDA-VITE

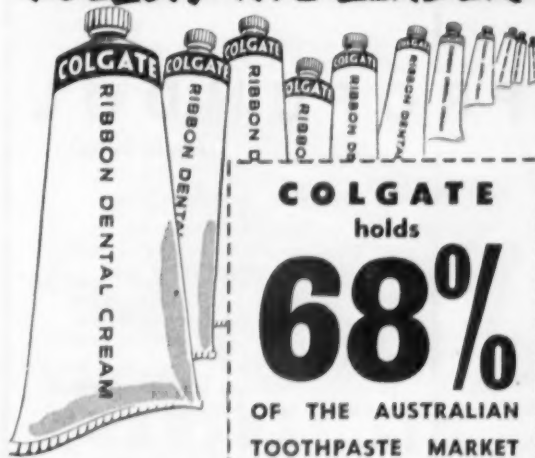
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Farewell Dinner to Dr. Wright.—It was decided to tender a farewell dinner to Dr. Wright on February 16.

General.—Mr. Winterton said that Mr. C. L. Murray, of the Wholesale Drug Co., died on February 3. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to his sister, Miss N. Murray.

The meeting terminated at 11.2 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on February 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), R. W. Feller, K. Jordan, R. S. Leece, J. N. Young, R. L. Frew, P. Lipman and C. D. Bradford.

Committeeman in the Room of the Late Orion Leggo.—The matter of co-option of a new committeeman was deferred until next meeting.

Meeting of P.B. Committee of Inquiry.—Mr. Smith said that in company with Mr. Feller he had attended the Committee of Inquiry as the Guild's representative. The Committee sat for two days.

It was agreed that failings could only be corrected by telling members what not to do. Members should be told what not to do, federally. Members should be told in an oblique way, what not to do, in the nature of "Golden Rules for Dispensing." Bad practices would be eliminated eventually.

After further discussion it was resolved that Mr. Smith prepare an article containing "Golden Rules for Dispensing" for hanging in pharmacies.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne, May, 1956.—It was decided to discuss the matter of remits for the Conference at the next meeting of the State Branch Committee.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(A) **Trade and Commerce Planning and Publicity.**—Mr. Feller said the report of the meeting held 2/2/56 had been circulated.

(b) **Pricing:**

1. **Adoption of Victorian Scale of Dispensing Fees.**—Mr. Smith said that in Western Australia and South Australia the scale had been modified.

The matter was referred to the Pricing Sub-Committee to make a recommendation.

(c) **Industrial.**—Mr. Smith said the Chemist (State) Award matter would come on in mid-May or late in May.

The Secretary said he had that day attended a long meeting of the Apprenticeship Council, as Mr. Smith could not get into town.

Correspondence.—Mr. Geoff Sapsford, Rose Bay, expressing thanks to colleagues for their encouraging thoughts and wishes.

Mr. G. Newton, Cootamundra, expressing appreciation of the varied facilities and services which go with Guild Membership; also requesting information regarding Guild Zones.

Under-Secretary, Department of Public Health, Sydney, advising that the term of office of the Poisons Advisory Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Poisons Act, 1952, is due to expire on the 31/3/56. —It was resolved to nominate Mr. W. F. Pinerua for reappointment as the Guild's representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee.

Mr. K. Attiwill, Melbourne, advising that suggested amendment to the Federal Questionnaire would be incorporated wherever possible, with any other suggestions which may come from other States.

New Members Elected.—Barry Richard Blundell,

North Sydney; Alfred Edward James Robinson, Woolahra; Dudley Kenilworth Rossiter, Port Kembla; Trevor Thomas Tuckey, Cronulla.

Reinstatements.—Ian Cones Browne, Port Macquarie; Frederick Edgar Westley, Pennant Hills.

Merchandising Calendar.—Mr. Feller said the next quarter was nearly upon us; he appealed to members to send in their suggestions for the autumn calendar.

P.A.A. Conference.—It was resolved that Mr. L. W. Smith be appointed as the N.S.W. Branch Guild representative at the Conference.

"Family Circle."—Mr. Smith said that he had received a letter from Mr. Attiwill, asking that certain publicity be sent out by the State concerning "Family Circle." It was resolved that Mr. Smith undertake, in company with the Secretary, to get a letter prepared to send out to members.

The meeting terminated at 11.2 p.m.

REPORT OF MEETING OF N.S.W. TRADE AND COMMERCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Meeting held on February 2, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. R. W. Feller (Chairman), K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford, L. W. Smith and A. E. Conolly (Secretary).

Chemist-Only Product in Place of "Elastoplast."—Mr. Feller said, in company with the Secretary, he had called on a party, and the matter was further discussed.

The outcome of the discussion was that Mr. Scott was to be contacted, inviting him to discuss the proposal.

Mr. Bryce Watson would come to Sydney to explore the position.

Mr. Jordan congratulated Mr. Feller upon his approach, which he described as highly commendable. All credit should go to Mr. Feller for his action in this matter, which could secure a "Chemist Only" product in place of Elastoplast for Guild Members.

N.S.W. Merchandising Calendar—Autumn Edition.—It was decided to ask members of the State Branch Committee to send in suggestions for "Chemist Only" products to be included in the Autumn Calendar. Hot-water bags were mentioned as Mother's Day gifts.

Ipana "Fight Decay" Month.—Mr. Feller said a special message had been conveyed to members in the Bulletin. March would see the biggest campaign ever mounted for a "Chemist Only" line. Guild members should be ready to take advantage of it.

Mr. Feller was requested to prepare material for publication in the Guild Service Bulletin, relating to the coming "Fight Decay Month."

Dexsal Month.—February is Dexsal month. It was stated, however, that chemists had not yet got their display material. This matter to be taken up with the Federal Merchandising Manager.

Steradent and Dettol.—It was decided to contact Reckitt & Colman concerning display material for Steradent and Dettol.

Wm. R. Warner Range.—Mr. Feller read a letter sent by Mr. Watson to Mr. Copeland, concerning certain material which was coming from America. It would be to hand in August or September. Commitments should not be entered into for July, August or September.

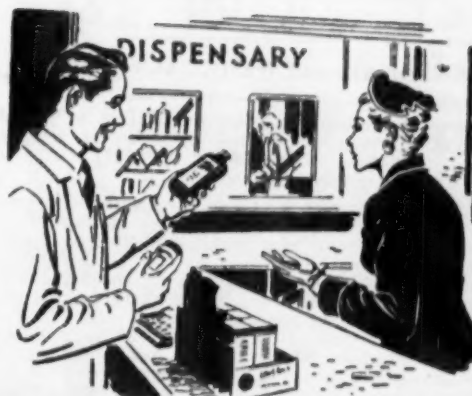
Sales of Glucojels for Quarter Ended September 30, 1955.—Cains Confectionery Co. submitted a statement showing sales.

Mr. Jordan referred to the necessity for more "Chemist Only" lines, and suggested a deodorant. Overseas, after-shave lotion was popular, and would appeal to New Australians in Australia.

Andrews Moving Sign.—Mr. Andrews, of Transport Publicity, demonstrated a moving sign which he desired to introduce to Pharmacy. He thought he could get about 50 to put into pharmacies.

It was decided to refer the matter to the State Branch Committee.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. R. H. Borowski, Ph.C., has relinquished his position with I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., and after undertaking relieving appointments has joined the staff of Swift & Co. Ltd.

During **Mr. H. S. Cope's** absence on an overseas trip, his son, **Mr. R. S. Cope**, will be in charge of his pharmacy, Mt. Alexander road, Flemington, and **Mr. F. W. Partington** will manage the pharmacy at Ascot Vale.

Miss J. Sinclair Williams, who has been with the Pharmacy Department of the Footscray Hospital since her return from China, has now returned to the Mission Field. Recently she left to take up work as a pharmacist at the Overseas Missionary Fellowship Hospital, Manorum, Thailand.

Business Changes

Mr. F. W. Partington advises that he has closed his pharmacy at Sefton place, East Camberwell.

Mr. S. J. Carroll advises having closed his Maidstone pharmacy at East Sunshine.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated—

By **Mr. S. H. Nelson** and **Miss M. A. Frankel**, at 126 West street, Glenroy.

By **Mr. M. E. Peeler**, at 125 South road, Maidstone.

The following pharmacies have changed hands—

Mr. C. L. Harris has purchased from **Mr. W. Jackson**, Havelock street, Beaufort.

Mr. W. Grano has purchased from **Mr. W. Levy**, 4 Victoria street, North Richmond.

Mr. C. B. Lennon has purchased from **Mr. H. J. O'Halloran**, 250 St. George's road, Fitzroy.

Mr. I. A. MacDougall has purchased from **Mr. W. G. Lees**, 267 High street, Northcote.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: FEBRUARY LIST

Reliever	Pharmacy
Aitchison, Mrs.	F. G. A. Long, Mont Albert
Anderson, F.	R. H. Clyne, Abbotsford
	A. S. Graham, Beaufort
	Miss A. M. Fisher, Tallangatta
	D. L. Nuttall, Kyabram
Barker, J. K.	K. J. Woods, Barham, N.S.W.
	J. R. Salmon, Echuca
Berg, P.	H. L. Lee, Prahran.
Bull, Miss R.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Camberwell
Brennan, R. C.	T. S. A. McCausland, Ashburton
Burrell, P. J.	Miss W. A. Brady, Footscray
Bloore, J. G.	L. V. West, Balacava
Bromley, A. J.	I. M. Purton, Balranald
Cappadonna, J. A. . . .	R. J. Wilkin, Melbourne
	N. T. C. Linn, Carlton
	A. A. Vale, Camberwell
Clementson, R. A. . . .	J. Clemence, Hay, N.S.W.
	R. N. W. Titcher, Dandenong
Coppock, J.	W. J. A. Macmillan, Elsternwick
Crawford, J.	E. F. Hayes, Heidelberg
Cohen, E. E.	E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds
Digby, J. W.	R. W. Mercer, Corryong
Emonson, D. A.	H. A. P. Emonson, Trentham
Everett, C. D.	N. E. Vince, North Carlton
	N. Thane, Glen Iris
	D. H. Nicholas, Albury, N.S.W.

Reliever

Flint, R. J.
Goldring, S.
Gluyas, Mrs. R. C. . . .
Harty, K. F.
Halprin, M.

Jones, H.

Knight, Miss J.
Leaman, J. F.

Lossel, Miss M.
LePage, Miss B.
Maloney, P. R.
Morrison, Miss F. I. C.

McDonald, Miss D. . . .

McDonald, Miss E. J.
O'Callaghan, T.

Oscar, G. M.

Pearce, B. R.
Pluna, B. R.
Riches, Mrs. J.
Rundle, A. B.

Scholten, K.
Sevastos, J.
Sheffield, D.
Stedwick, R. E.
Smith, Miss D.

Vessey, Mrs. M.
Whamond, Mrs.
Winson, W. G.

Pharmacy

R. C. Clarke, Blackburn
I. A. Silverwood, Edithvale
U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran
E. S. Bradley, Footscray.
M. H. Lawson, Coburg
W. E. Craig, Springvale
M. Abatz, Burwood.
F. A. O'Connor, Moonee Ponds
K. J. Munday, Holmesglen
C. R. Reeve, Malvern
Miss F. Smalley, Armadale
G. P. Connard, Melbourne
A. G. Hosking, Elsternwick
E. F. Hayes, Heidelberg
C. G. Pollock, Yea
C. S. Bowen, Mildura
L. Rotman, Camberwell
Mrs. W. M. Quinton, Malvern
V. Meagher, Brunswick
U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran
A. R. Harris, Brighton
Mrs. F. A. Bartram, Gardenvale
H. C. Heenan, Edenhope
D. B. McGregor, Willaura
V. Say Pharmacy, Benalla
K. A. Hansen, Kew
P. Cashin, Ararat
Bond's Pharmacy, Wycheproof
J. T. Morris, Numurkah
A. N. Dean, Hawthorn
Miss A. M. Fisher, Tallangatta
H. C. B. Henshall, S. Melbourne
H. W. Clemence, Toorak
U.F.S. Dispensary, Merlynston
J. P. Newdick, Footscray
L. W. Read, Eildon
Miss M. Sharp, Myrtleford
E. J. Wilson, Wangaratta
T. S. A. McCausland, Ashburton
I. R. Keelan, Yarraville
J. F. Shannon, Warragul
J. M. Sloan, Mortlake
U.F.S. Dispensary, Surrey Hills
Mrs. F. M. Dale, Ringwood
C. E. Lang, S. Camberwell
U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran
J. F. Isaac, Hampton

FELLOWSHIP OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The following members have successfully completed the examinations for the Fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and their names will be submitted to the Council at its next meeting for advancement:—

Mr. R. H. Borowski, Mr. K. G. Smith and Miss Judith Munday.

THE B.P. 1953

1955 SUPPLEMENT IN FORCE MARCH 1, 1956

Section 200 of the Medical Act 1928, Part IV, provides that the British Pharmacopoeia for the time being in force and any amendment thereof shall come into force in the State of Victoria on a day to be proclaimed in the Government Gazette.

In pursuance of this section, a proclamation was published in the Government Gazette of February 8, 1956, declaring that on and after the first day of March, 1956, the addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia 1953, known as "Addendum 1955," shall have force in this State.

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2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLIDS, Small	4/-	36/-	3.12.0
15	FORD INHALER	3/-	24/-	
5	FORD PILLS, Large	5/8	49/6	3.14.3
	FORD PILLS, Small	3/-	27/-	6.15.0
1/4	KANATOX, Large	10/-	90/-	
42	KANATOX, Small	3/6	31/6	7.11
	MENTHOLID CREME	9/8	76/8	1.18.3
1/4	NUXOLIDS, Large	3/6	31/6	
1/2	NUXOLIDS, Small	1/3	11/3	2.10
1/2	PRESSOR SALT	3/8	31/6	15.9
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1/6 doz. KANATOX — Small	5 3
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1/6 doz. NUXOLIDS — Small	1 10
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TOTAL	16 16 0
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 5 2
	£15 10 10
TOTAL PROFIT — 48.7%	£7 10 5

EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 7 0
Sales Tax 16½%	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLIDS — Large	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLIDS — Small	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. KANATOX	5 3
1/6 doz. MENTHOLID CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. NUXOLIDS — Small	1 10
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	5 3
1/12 doz. YOUTH-O-FORM	13 10
Sales Tax 12½%	
	12 8 2
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	18 8
	£11 9 6
TOTAL PROFIT — 48.7%	£5 11 9

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Distinctively-coloured tablets containing:

aneurine HCl	1 mg.
riboflavine	0.9 mg.
nicotinamide	10 mg.
pyridoxine HCl	0.125 mg.
caffeine	1 gr.
calc. gluconate	3 gr.
ferrous sulphate	1½ gr.
phenobarbitone	¼ gr.

Suggested adult dose:

One tablet thrice daily

Bottles of 100, 500.

Also now available BITONE FORT, which contains in each fluid ounce: aneurine HCl 4 mg., riboflavine 3.6 mg., niacinamide 40 mg., pyridoxine HCl 0.5 mg., caffeine 2-2/3 gr., strychnine 1/32 gr., calc. gluconate 10 gr., ferrous lactate 3½ gr.

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NEW PHARMACY BOARD PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilfrid Rudolph Iliffe was elected President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria at the monthly meeting



Mr. W. R. Iliffe, the newly-elected President of the Pharmacy Board.

of the Board held on February 8. Mr. William Wishart, of Geelong, was re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

EXAMINERS IN MATERIA MEDICA

Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin recently retired from the position of Examiner in Materia Medica at the Intermediate Examination, a position which he had held for many years.

At a meeting of the Board held in February, Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Dr. George McEwen and Miss E. M. Witt were appointed co-Examiners in the subject.

Dr. McEwen is a qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist, and is in practice as a Medical Practitioner at South Yarra and Collins street.

Dr. Stanton has been on the teaching and examining staff for many years.

Miss Witt has been a lecturer in Pharmacognosy and a Demonstrator at the College.



Dr. Geo. McEwen, M.B., B.S., Ph.C., newly-appointed Co-Examiner in Materia Medica.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION—FEBRUARY, 1956

Passes: Miss V. M. Abson, Miss A. L. Allen, F. C. A. Barker, J. K. Barrow, Miss J. I. Brown, R. D. Bruce,

No. 5

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BLOCK M. T. (316 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J. (VITAMIN E IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Clin. Med. 60, 31-4 (1953).

Vitamin E can relieve a variety of dermatologic conditions, hitherto considered not amenable to therapy. These include: ulcerations; varicose eczema and stasis dermatitis; collagenous disorders, especially lupus erythematosus of the chronic discoid type; malignant disorders, particularly the superficial types; necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum; and xanthomatous conditions.

Other disorders for which vitamin E therapy is helpful are: menopausal pruritus; unhealed surgical wounds and wound infections; roentgen ray burns; granulomatous tissue; the variety of conditions producing dry, scaly skin; diabetic gangrene; and leukoplakia.

It is imperative to use large doses of vitamin E, e.g. 100 mg. orally three times a day. In some cases even larger doses are needed, e.g. 600 mg. vitamin E daily orally.

KROHN B. G. (Bellflower, Calif.) and **POTTENGER F. M. Jr.** (Monrovia, Calif.). ALLERGIC RHINITIS: TOCOPHEROL THERAPY. Ann. Western Med. Surg. 6, 484-7 (1952).

Six cases of allergic rhinitis in which tocopherol relieved the edema and exudation are presented. The edema and exudation returned when tocopherol was withdrawn. They disappeared again when the patients resumed taking tocopherol.

All patients took a diet consisting of 4500 calories for adults, 2500 calories for children; calories were distributed as follows: 30 to 40% fat, little or no carbohydrate, balance in protein; soybean lecithin, one teaspoon with each meal; B-complex vitamin concentrate derived from rice bran, one teaspoon daily; raw liver, one tablespoon daily; and salt mixture, one to two tablespoons daily (50% of the cations being sodium). Tocopherol dosage varied from 50 to 400 mg. daily.

The diet which these six patients followed was probably important in relieving their allergy. No attempt was made to avoid any allergens to which the patients were sensitive. The diet in itself could not relieve their allergies, but it may have helped to relieve the allergic rhinitis with the tocopherol therapy where Dam and Glaser failed.

It is supposed that vitamin E relieves this allergic rhinitis because it is one of several factors that promote normal lipid and water metabolism.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by the manufacturers of Co-Pherol-E Capsules:

PRO-VITA PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.,

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INDEX



FOR TINEA AND OTHER FUNGUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion.

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The Powder — in 3oz. sprinkler drums

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VICTORIA—Continued

G. H. Carter, F. L. Clift, Miss M. Cochineas, J. W. A. Dartnell, Miss A. Dixon, J. J. Gelb, R. J. Hall, Miss B. M. Johnson, R. S. Ley, P. W. Messenger, P. Moran, Miss C. J. Morley, R. H. Pruden, Miss H. M. Robinson, Miss J. A. Scott, N. J. H. Wardle, S. Wing, P. C. Yeung.

Partial Passes.—The following candidates are eligible to sit for the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination—

Organic Chemistry.—Candidates Nos. 1, 3, 8, 23, 27, 33, 37, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60.

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.—Candidates Nos. 7, 22, 28, 29, 30.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Candidates Nos. 25, 26.

Botany and Pharmaceutics.—Candidate No. 12.

N. COE TESTIMONIAL FUND

To all those good people who contributed so generously to the fund we would like to give a brief resume of the presentation after the fund was closed on December 5.

As announced through the weekly bulletins of the warehouses, the presentation was made to Mr. Coe at the Pharmacy Students' Final Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Coe were guests of honour at this ball, which was attended by approximately 400 people.

During the presentation, one of the most appropriate things said was to quote a note which was sent in with one of the many donations.

This stated simply but perfectly all our thoughts: "To a MAJOR worker a MINOR contribution."

The Committee of the Testimonial wishes, through the pages of this Journal, to express their deepest appreciation to all the people who by their generous donations made the testimonial fund such a success.

The Committee of the N. Coe Testimonial Fund.

The following acknowledgment, addressed by Mr. Coe to the President of the Students' Representative Council, under date February 3, has also been forwarded to the Journal for publication—

"I desire to express my deep gratitude to the members of the S.R.C. for the organisation of the testimonial fund on my behalf. I would appreciate it very much if you would convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the pharmaceutical profession and the student body who contributed so freely to make this gesture of goodwill such a success."

DEATH FROM D.D.T.

Much publicity has been given to the death of a 3½-year-old boy at the Numurkah District Hospital after having drunk a D.D.T. preparation which was being used against the grasshopper plague in the area.

The child died after a two-day fight to save him. He was Geoffrey Stonehouse, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stonehouse, of Numurkah. It is alleged that the boy found a four-gallon partly-filled tin of D.D.T. at his parent's home, poured water into it and drank some. He was given forty-eight hours constant attention in the hospital, but failed to respond.

FIRST AID CLASSES

First Aid classes arranged for members of the Pharmaceutical Society members and apprentice members got away to a good start on February 21.

Three hundred applications were received by the Council, which decided to start off with an experimental group of fifty.

On the opening night, Mr. J. R. Oxley, recently elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, launched the class, and introduced Colonel Christie, Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Association, and instructors.

A particularly interesting course has been arranged, and will include lectures by five specialist medical practitioners. Topics include treatment of shock, first aid treatment of poisoning, the eye, anatomy and physiology.

In addition to the standard course covered by the normal St. John course, some sections of the Home Nursing course have been introduced, and the use of roller bandages will be emphasised.

PROSECUTION OF DISPENSARY

Members of the Committee of Management of the Footscray U.F.S. Medical Association and Dispensary and an unregistered person employed at the dispensary, were proceeded against by the Pharmacy Board on January 28, for breaches of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and Regulations.

Richard Davenport Coombs and the Dispensary were charged with carrying on business as a chemist and druggist without being registered. Coombs was also charged with being unlawfully in possession of Dangerous Drugs.

Mr. F. Ahern, an inspector of the Pharmacy Board, in evidence, said that when he visited the Dispensary, he saw Coombs, who admitted he was not registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Whelan, for the defence, said the Society was temporarily short of qualified staff and Coombs had been sent to West Yarraville rather than close the branch. It was not as though an unknown man was sent there because Coombs had had more than thirty years' experience as an assistant.

The Magistrate said he was concerned about Coombs' position. Apparently he had obeyed instructions from his employers, but it was a serious matter.

Convictions were recorded on both counts, and Coombs was fined £30 with £11 costs.

The charge against the Society was adjourned for six months.

OBITUARY

Bertram Percival Dartnell

We deeply regret to announce the death of Bertram Percival Dartnell, which occurred on January 23.

Mr. Dartnell was born in Melbourne in 1880. He passed the Final Examination of the Victorian Pharmacy Board in October, 1905, and was in business in South Melbourne for a number of years.

He took a prominent part in A.A.M.C., in which he held the rank of Captain. From 1914 to 1918 he was in charge of the dispensary at No. 5 Base Hospital, St. Kilda road, Melbourne.

Mr. Dartnell was keenly interested in music and painting, and was an authority on orchid culture.

Mr. V. A. Dartnell, chemist, of Surrey Hills, who qualified in 1930, is a nephew.

James Alfred du Bois Williams

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. A. du Bois Williams, which occurred on February 5.

Mr. Williams qualified in South Australia in 1904, and came to Victoria, where he was registered in 1922.

He served during the First World War with the 3rd Field Ambulance in Egypt, Gallipoli and France from 1914 to 1918.

After returning to Victoria he was secretary and pharmacist at the Kitchener Memorial Hospital, Geelong, until 1925.

After severing his connection with the hospital, Mr. Williams owned pharmacies at Queenscliff, Orbest, Naracoorte, Alexandra and Parkdale. For the past four years he was manager of the Surrey Hills U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. Williams is survived by a widow, to whom we extend our deep sympathy.

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(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

VICTORIA—Continued

REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Additions to the List

(From the Government Gazette (Vic.), 29/2/56.)

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
A.B. Medicated Wine Tonic . . .	4899	15.2.56
Acetobarb Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	4960	15.2.56
Acetobarb Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	4961	15.2.56
Amino B Granules	4953	15.2.56
Amino B Tablets	4954	15.2.56
Anara Inhaler	4966	15.2.56
Anti-Pyretic	4987	15.2.56
Antistine Ampoules	4929	15.2.56
Antistine Tablets	4930	15.2.56
A.S.T.	4986	15.2.56
Al Application	4955	15.2.56
Belloid Tablets	4967	15.2.56
Bicillin All-Purpose (Injection)	4915	15.2.56
Bonnington's Pectoral Oxymel of Carrageen or Irish Moss . . .	4959	15.2.56
Calendula Jelly	4923	15.2.56
Calurgy	4927	15.2.56
Cardophyllin Ampoules Intravenous and Intramuscular . .	4922	15.2.56
Chocolate Laxative, Stearn's . .	4940	15.2.56
Cleavettes	4958	15.2.56
Cold Mixture	4924	15.2.56
Cortelan Eye Ointment Glaxo . .	4944	15.2.56
Cortelan Injection Glaxo	4946	15.2.56
Cortelan Tablets Glaxo	4945	15.2.56
Cradolene	4928	15.2.56
Cytamen "500"	4943	15.2.56
Daptazole (D.A.P.T.) Injectable	4917	15.2.56
Daptazole (D.A.P.T.) Oral Tablets	4918	15.2.56
Decafort Multi Vitamin Tablets	4970	15.2.56
Dermaquin	4956	15.2.56
Desodex	4931	15.2.56
Diaparene Ointment	4939	15.2.56
Educot Tablets	4985	15.2.56
Energade	4990	15.2.56
Enterotab Ethivite Fort	4963	15.2.56
Ethidyne	4962	15.2.56
Ethiphos	4905	15.2.56
Ethiphos with Phenobarbitone	4906	15.2.56
Ethiron Elixir	4907	15.2.56
Formula 4 Cough Mixture	4902	15.2.56
Gantrisin Syrup	4936	15.2.56
Heparin "Leo"	4932	15.2.56
Hexadoxin	4916	15.2.56
Hood's Wart Paint	4947	15.2.56
Hoyle's South Sea Miraculous Oil	4937	*15.2.56
Indigestion Mixture	4925	15.2.56
Insulin Retard "Leo" NPH . . .	4933	15.2.56
Lebrojon	4903	15.2.56
Leostesin	4934	15.2.56
Linctus Morphodine	4908	15.2.56
Little Liver Pills	4948	15.2.56
Longmore's Sulphur Hair Restorer	4938	15.2.56
Megimide (N.P. 13)	4919	15.2.56
Nervex Sedative Tablets	4901	15.2.56
Nervine Carbromal Compound Tablets	4900	15.2.56
Neuronitrile B12 Ampoules Strong	4964	15.2.56
Nyal Medicated Throat Lozenges	4969	15.2.56
Onax Ointment	4921	15.2.56
Pacatal 25 mg.	4909	15.2.56
P.A.S. Sodium Cachets	4935	15.2.56
Psicosterone Ampoules Strong	4965	15.2.56
Rubraton Elixir	4992	15.2.56
Sal Urem	4904	15.2.56
Sanax Adepsol	4910	15.2.56

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Sanax Cough Mixture P.24 ..	4911	15.2.56
Sanax Embrocation	4912	15.2.56
Sanax Gastric Mixture	4913	15.2.56
Sanax Iodized Throat Tablets ..	4914	15.2.56
Sanax No. 3 Ointment Carbolyzed Petrolatum	4920	15.2.56
Sertensin Tablets	4971	15.2.56
Sigma Liquorice Powder	4991	15.2.56
Sigma Pastilles	4988	15.2.56
Sigma Tablets Milk of Magnesia ..	4972	15.2.56
Sigma Tin Oxide Tablets	4973	15.2.56
Stilboestrol	4942	15.2.56
Syrup Ephedramine No. 2 (Iodine-free)	4957	15.2.56
Testerone	4949	15.2.56
Thenfacol, Stearn's	4941	15.2.56
Tokorectal Suppositories	4926	15.2.56
Tromax Bicarbonate of Soda	4974	15.2.56
Tromax Boracic Acid Powder	4975	15.2.56
Tromax Calamine Lotion	4976	15.2.56
Tromax Eucalyptus Oil	4978	15.2.56
Tromax Friar's Balsam	4979	15.2.56
Tromax Glycerin	4980	15.2.56
Tromax Glycerin and Borax	4981	15.2.56
Tromax Iodine Paint	4982	15.2.56
Tromax Peroxide of Hydrogen	4983	15.2.56
Tromax Purified Epsom Salts	4977	15.2.56
Tromax Tincture of Iodine	4984	15.2.56
Ultraseptyl Urea Powder	4968	15.2.56
Vaxos No. 1	4951	15.2.56
Vaxos No. 2	4952	15.2.56
Vi-Mix Tablets	4989	15.2.56
Viridol Cream	4950	15.2.56

THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Official Opening of 1956 Session

The large lecture room in the College of Pharmacy was packed to capacity for the inauguration of the 1956 Session of the College on February 15, 1956.

Included in the audience were prize-winners of 1955 from all four years of the course, metropolitan and country representatives of the principal pharmaceutical organisations of the drug trade, the British Medical Association, the pharmaceutical services of the R.A.M.C. and R.A.A.F., donors of prizes, and parents of prize-winners.

Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided, and extended a cordial welcome to all present. In doing so, he bid a special welcome to students attending College for the first time, and to those who had graduated he gave a suitable message.

Dr. Alan Cunningham was then introduced by Mr. Scott, who reminded his audience that Dr. Cunningham had graduated through the College, had conducted a retail pharmacy for a number of years, and had then proceeded to the medical course. Dr. Cunningham had done that by industry and perseverance. There was no goal not attainable by a person who set his mind upon it. Dr. Cunningham was now an eminent medical practitioner, specialising in the treatment of the eye, and they were indebted to him for sparing the time to come to them today as guest speaker. (Applause.)

Dr. Cunningham's Address

Dr. Cunningham thanked the Council of the Society and the Dean for the honour it had done him in inviting him to deliver the address. He was doubly pleased because on occasions he had been in discussions of a controversial nature with Mr. Eric Scott, from whom the invitation emanated.

He proposed for a while to ignore the members of the Council and other guests, and address himself to



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VICTORIA—Continued

his "fellow students." He called them that because he found he still had to keep up his studies, although he had been in practice for a considerable time. He thought it would be helpful if he gave them a few points which seemed to him to be of practical value.

Dr. Cunningham said that when he was occupied with his studies he was conducting a pharmacy, and his old friend Mr. F. S. T. Sare (who he was pleased to see in the audience) helped him as a locum tenens.

In such circumstances he realised it was imperative for him to get down to an ordered method of study.

The first thing he wished to impress upon every student present was that they should make a start on their studies this week—not the week before the examinations. They would find it well worth while to commence at once on a routine of study.

He suggested that they work out a routine for themselves.

After trying various experiments, he found a routine which he kept going over many years.



Guest speaker, Dr. Alan Cunningham, congratulates Helen Blackman on winning Gold Medal and other prizes of third year.



Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (left) and Dr. Alan L. Cunningham. The Dean of the College (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons) is shown in the centre background.

Continuing his address, Dr. Cunningham suggested that students should have a complete break from studies on one day in the week. What day it would be was their own choice, but he issued the warning that they should never be tempted to take two days

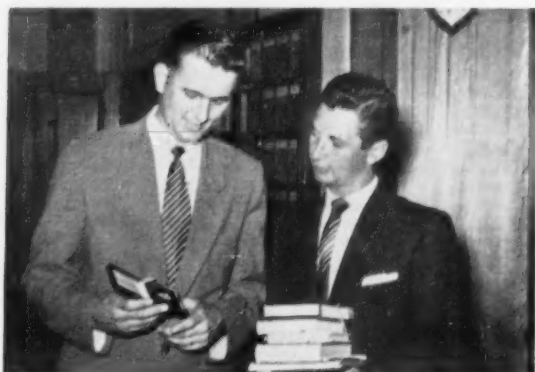
off at the week-end, and work only five days in the week.

The only thing that would lead to success was work, and in this connection he quoted the following words from a writer who was unknown to him, one Julian Ralph:

"I do not despise genius . . . but I have become convinced that industry is a better horse to ride than genius. It may never carry any one man as far as genius has carried individuals, but industry—patient, steady, intelligent industry—will carry thousands into comfort and even into celebrity, and this it does with absolute certainty."



Prize winners Mary McNamara, Helen Blackman, Beverley R. Johnston, Valerie Abson.



J. Waugh and L. Kausman compare prizes.

Photos by Barry Gerrand.

Cramming Attitude

Dr. Cunningham advised his student listeners to avoid cramming. There were some people who advised cessation of study a week or so before examinations. He believed it was a good idea, but he had never been game enough to try it! He had always made it a rule, however, not to do any studying for 24 hours before an examination, and he did not make it a practice to read notes while walking into the examination room. That disturbed examinees more than it helped them. He admonished: "Accept my earlier advice and start your study at once. Don't cram just before examinations."

Learning Formulae

One thing that worried him very much Dr. Cunningham said, in his medical course was the learning of formulae for Bio-Chemistry. All lecturers seem to

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VICTORIA—Continued

expect students to remember formulae accurately, although later in life they could look them up in a text-book. However, at examination time they were expected to know them. Dr. Cunningham then described how his demonstrator in those days, now Professor F. H. Shaw, advised him that the only way to learn formulae was to keep writing them out. He used reams of paper writing out formulae and checking it, and had found that following the advice of Professor Shaw in this regard was completely satisfactory.

Attitude to Lectures

A definition of Education that he had come across seemed to describe a common idea about lectures. It was that "education was that process by which information proceeded from the notes of the professor through the fountain-pen of the student to his notebook without passing through the mind of either." (Laughter.)

He was afraid this might be truer than appeared at first sight. Lecturers were not meant to give dictation lessons, but some did. Students should realise that in the text-books they had bought all the information was printed for them.

He advised them strongly, where it was possible, to go to their text-books and gather such information as they could about the lecture which was to be given beforehand. If they did this, they would save hours of work. That was possible if the lecturer indicated previously what he was going to talk about on the next occasion.

Students could really enjoy their lectures if they understood what the lecturer was talking about.

Examinations

Dr. Cunningham said that examinations used to give him the "willies." He shuddered still at the end of the year when he thought of all the poor devils who would be going through their finals. There was much controversy as to the best method of testing students' knowledge, but he did not know of any satisfactory method outside of examinations.

Over the years he believed no one failed at an examination who did not deserve to fail.

Except for accidents, which can always occur, such as sickness, bereavement, etc., examinations do give a reasonable test of a student's capabilities.

After Graduation

Dr. Cunningham said he hoped every student present would go on with his studies after he passed his final examination. There were plenty of avenues open to them. The Fellowship Course was one. There were others, such as the Council of Adult Education, which provided instruction in a wide variety of subjects from time to time.

He particularly recommended everyone to take a course in public speaking. This would produce many benefits.

Referring to the chemist's relationship with the public, he suggested that the chemist should not proceed beyond his proper sphere. "Recognise your own limitations and be sensible about them," said Dr. Cunningham; "advise your customers that they should get medical advice when that is required." That, he said, would give the customer greater trust in the chemist than ever.

With regard to the individual chemist's relationship to the profession, Dr. Cunningham asked: "Do you realise that when you start on the course you begin to incur a debt not payable in £ s. d.? Do you realise that the Council which conducts the College is composed of men who give their services in an honorary capacity? Do you remember those in the past who gave honorary service to make it possible for you to come and learn this profession? And I would strongly urge you to do your share in helping to carry on the honourable traditions which have been established. You

will find a code of ethics drawn up, and if you will study that you will find the basic principle of it is the Golden Rule. If you realise that, you will scarcely need a printed code, but it is there."

The Pleasure of Achievement

In conclusion, Dr. Cunningham said he wished to leave one final thought with his hearers. It was not an original discovery, but over the years had been borne in on him and proven many times. It was that the pleasure of achievement and the satisfaction of a job well done more than compensated for the effort put into the job. The smallest thing well done is art. Concluding, Dr. Cunningham stated:

"To you, my fellow-students, I wish the best of good fortune with your studies and in all the years to come, and to you ladies and gentlemen who have listened so patiently I proffer my thanks for your attention."

Presentation of Prizes

After the conclusion of Dr. Cunningham's address, successful students of the 1955 Session were presented to Dr. Cunningham by the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, to receive their prizes. Special congratulations were offered by Dr. Cunningham to the principal prize-winners in each of the years.

After the giving of prizes, the Dean said there was one more duty for him to perform. Mr. Scott had thanked Dr. Cunningham on behalf of the Council, and he, the Dean, wished to add the thanks of the teachers. In doing so, he would like to hand to Dr. Cunningham a specially inscribed book, which the Council and the Staff would like him to accept as a memento of a very happy occasion. (Applause.)

Dr. Cunningham in suitable words expressed his thanks for this gesture. He said he had been greatly surprised to receive an invitation to speak, and he was now more surprised than ever. Nevertheless, he greatly appreciated the thought of the Council in making the presentation, and would always treasure the gift.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on February 8, at 2.30 p.m.

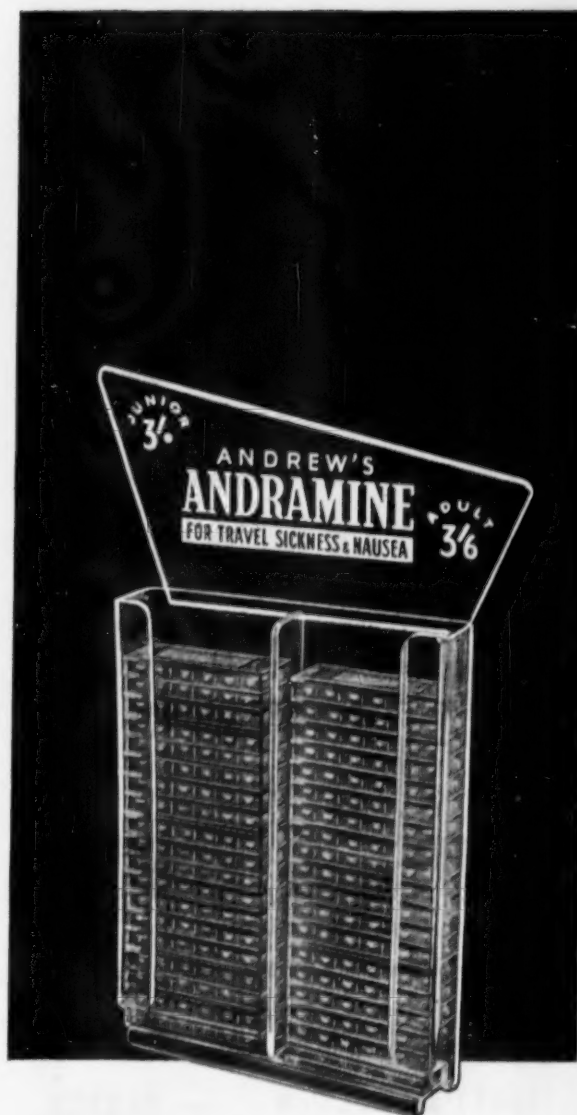
Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Returning Officer's Report.—The Registrar at the President's request read the report of the Returning Officer declaring Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and W. Wishart re-elected as members of the Board for a further three years. The other members of the Board congratulated the two members re-elected.

Election of President.—Mr. Braithwaite announced that, with the confirmation of the Minutes of the January Meeting, his term of office as President expired. He had enjoyed the work, but had decided that he must now retire. It gave him much pleasure to nominate Mr. W. R. Iliffe for the position. Mr. Wishart said it gave him pleasure to support Mr. Iliffe's nomination. Mr. Iliffe had had a lot of experience in Guild matters, and had been associated with the Board for a number of years.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Iliffe was declared elected unanimously, and took the Chair. He thanked the members for the confidence they had shown in him, and said he would do his best to live up to the traditions of the office established by his predecessors.

Mr. Braithwaite, on taking his place at the table, expressed his thanks to his fellow Board Members and to the Registrar and his staff for their co-operation to him during his period of office. Sincere tributes to



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VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. Braithwaite's enduring work for the Board over many years as President of the Board were voiced by his colleagues, led by Mr. Callister.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Wishart was unanimously re-elected Hon. Treasurer for a further period of 12 months.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

To the Department of Health conveying the Board's view in regard to colouring of tablets containing poisons.

To the Stock Medicines Board nominating Mr. W. R. Iliffe as the Board's representative to advise on labelling and packaging of stock medicines under the provision of the amended Stock Medicines Act.

To the Pharmacy Board of South Australia returning completed questionnaire on apprenticeship in hospitals.

From a manufacturing firm requesting exemption from control of veterinary ointment containing chloromycetin.

From a chemist inquiring if he was permitted to establish an emergency after-hour dispensing service at his residence. To be advised that the law did not forbid this provided all regulations were observed, such as keeping separate records, securely locking up controlled drugs, and the Board was notified that an after-hour pharmacy had been established at the address.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration: Samuel Golding, Joan Ellen Knight, Margaret Phyllis Roberts, Judith Anne Gregory, Hyman Miller, Janet Baird Anderson, Majorie Anne Corp, Robert Thomas Flint.

Erasures from Register: Percival Dartnell, Strenraer Dartnell, William Mercer, Millicent Jepson (all deceased).

Restoration of Names to Register: Edith Agnes May Hamilton, Una Laurel Pollock, Dorothy Joy McCallum.

Managers and Relievers Notified: 120.

Business Changes Notified: 6.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 6.

Certificates of Identity Issued: 3.

Opium Permits Issued: 5.

Licences as General Dealers in Poison: 4.

Licence for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs: 11.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide: 2.

"Chemist" Signs.—Correspondence was received on this subject, and the Board directed that Council's opinion be obtained on the question of the legality of a Dispensary displaying the title "Chemist."

Prosecutions.—The following reports were received:—Mr. J. Buckley was fined a total of £100 at Footscray on February 7 for breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations.

Richard D. Coombs was fined £30 with £11 costs for breaches of the Pharmacy Act and Regulations on January 19. Evidence was submitted to the effect that Coombs, who was not a registered pharmaceutical chemist, had been in charge of a U.F.S. Dispensary at Yarraville West while no qualified person was in attendance.

Charges against the members of the Committee of Management of the Dispensary were adjourned for 26 weeks.

Examiners in Materia Medica.—Further consideration was given to this matter, and it was resolved that Dr. B. L. Stanton be appointed with Dr. Geo. McEwen and Miss E. M. Witt as co-examiners in Materia Medica for the Intermediate Examinations.

Apprenticeship System.—Mr. Braithwaite submitted a report of an interview with the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Labour at which proposals for amendments to the Labour and Industry Act concerning apprentices were discussed.

Mr. Braithwaite indicated also that arrangements were in hand for an interview with the Minister of Health. It was probable in his opinion that both the

Labour and Industry Act and the Medical Act Part III would be amended in the coming Parliamentary session.

Selection Committee.—Mr. Braithwaite reported on the meeting of the College Selection Committee in January. The original list contained approximately 330 names. Selection occupied over five days. 149 applicants, including 5 Asian students, had been selected, including 113 from the metropolitan area and 36 from country districts. Two-thirds of the applicants were males. The list was received and the Board's thanks conveyed to Mr. Braithwaite and members of the Selection Committee.

Proprietary Medicines Act.—A communication from the Health Department inquiring if the Board's Inspectors could co-operate in policing this Act was considered, and it was resolved that an interview with the Chief Health Officer of the Department of Health be arranged to seek further details.

Poisons Regulations.—The Registrar reported that the recommendations of the Board concerning the labelling of preparations of Chlordane had been approved by the Executive Council and were gazetted during the month. A draft of amending Regulations dealing with paints containing lead was submitted to the Board, and approved.

Spirits Act By-laws.—A copy of an amended by-law under the Spirits Act printed in the Commonwealth Gazette on January 26, 1956, was tabled by Mr. Braithwaite. This, he said, followed representations made by the Pharmaceutical Association to the Department of Customs and Excise. It was now provided that most A.P.F. and B.P.C. formulae could now be made legally with industrial methylated B.P. Medicines for external human use when prescribed by a doctor could also be compounded with Industrial Spirit B.P. Previously only liniments could be so prepared.

Members of the Board expressed satisfaction with the amendments.

Inquiries.—It was resolved by the Board that three chemists who had recently been convicted and fined in the Courts should be summoned to appear before the Board on February 22 to show cause why their names should not be erased from the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria under the provisions of Section 89 of the Medical Act 1928.

Pharmaceutical Register.—A list containing the names of 74 persons who had not applied for re-registration was tabled, and it was resolved that the approval of the Minister of Health be obtained for the erasure of these names from the Pharmaceutical Register in accordance with the Medical Act 1950.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Wishart, submitted the Monthly Financial Statement, and accounts totalling £732/2/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on February 8, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. Eric Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, C. P. A. Taylor, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with by the Council included the following:—

From a country chemist, submitting the name of a prospective apprentice. Advice that application for admission to College in 1956, received too late.

From the Dean, advising that Mr. J. E. Aldred had been granted leave of absence as Lecturer to tutorial

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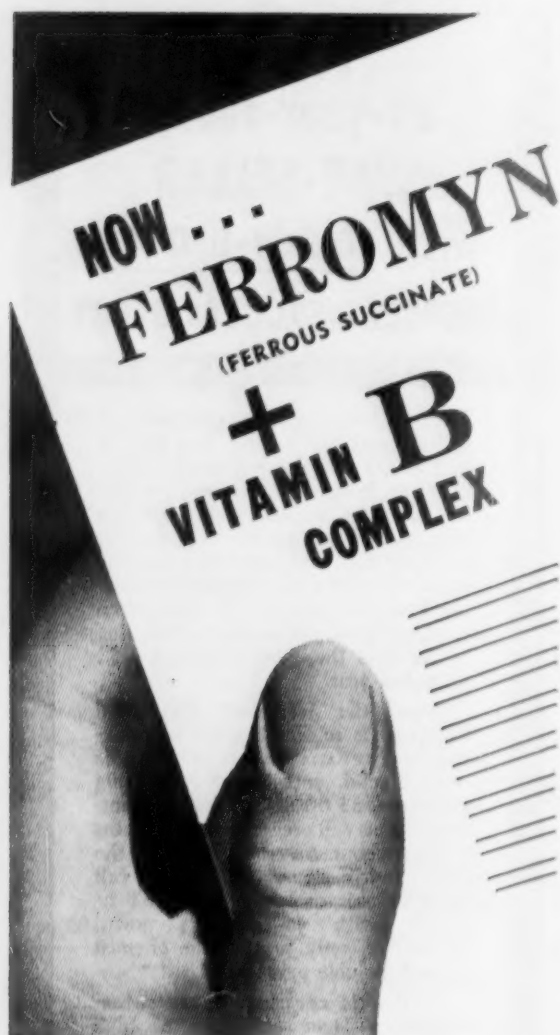
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VICTORIA—Continued

classes, and that this had been taken over by Mr. Clive Morris for 1956.

From several members, submitting foreign prescriptions. Translations obtained and forwarded.

From a number of donors of prizes (1955), forwarding amounts as follows: Sigma Company Ltd., £12/12/-; W. Ramsay (Surgical) Ltd., £10/10/-; Rocke Tompsett & Co. Ltd., £3/3/-; D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., £4/4/-; Mr. A. E. Moore, £5/5/-; Mr. Zal Markov, £5.

From D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., forwarding cheque for £120, in payment of Materia Medica Lectureship for 1955.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Council be sent to D.H.A. and to donors of prizes.

From Mr. F. N. Pleasance, thanking the Council for gift of book following his retirement from the position of Returning Officer.

From Mr. J. G. Cruickshank, tendering resignation. It was resolved that as Mr. Cruickshank had been a subscribing member for over 25 years, and was now out of active practice, his name be transferred to the Honorary Life Members List.

It was resolved also that Mr. David Evans, of Warra-gul, a former member of the State Branch Committee of the Guild, and now out of business, should be elected a Life Member.

New Members Elected:

Full Members.—Misses P. F. Green, M. M. Lossel, E. Klvac, A. F. Olney, F. E. Proctor, P. G. Rabie; Messrs. Peter Hodge Bath, David Halprin, D. C. Matthews, J. L. Powell, H. R. Wilkinson.

Transfer from Apprentice Members.—Messrs. D. N. Fairy, S. Goldring, H. Miller, B. R. Pearce, N. C. Proctor, P. W. Richards; Misses J. E. Knight and E. J. Sanderson.

Apprentice Member.—Mr. Henry George Spiers.

Application for Re-admission.—Two applications for re-admission to the Course were considered at length, and granted.

Appeals.—Several appeals from parents of students whose course had been terminated because of failure or repeated failure, were considered and disallowed.

Fees Unpaid.—Application for admission to the 2nd Year Course and the full 3rd Year Course was received from a past student. As all fees in respect of attendance at previous courses had not been paid, nor any explanation for non-payment been given, it was resolved that the application be rejected.

Library.—On the recommendation of the Honorary Librarian (Mrs. Crawford), it was resolved that the following books be purchased for the library: "Advanced Organic Chemistry," by E. E. Royals; "Man's Mastery of Malaria," by Paul F. Russell; "Darwin Revalued," by Sir Arthur Keith; and "Text Book of Biochemistry," by E. S. West and W. R. Todd; "A Course in Modern Techniques of Organic Chemistry," by R. P. Linstead and J. A. Elvidge.

Dose Book.—A Progress Report was submitted by Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee. Mr. Johnson reported that further discussions had taken place with representatives of Sigma Co. Ltd., concerning its offer to purchase 3,000 copies of the book for distribution to doctors and students. The report was received.

Selection of Students, 1956.—Mr. Johnson reported on the selection of students for the year 1956. Most apprentices, he stated, were fully qualified at matriculation Standard. The list opened with 324 applications; but of these a number were withdrawn and some transferred to the 1957 list. A total of 149 students had been finally selected, including 97 males and 52 females.

The Committee spent four full days on interviews, and a number of sessions for the purpose of compiling the lists.

VICTORIA—Continued

Two requests for reconsideration were received from applicants who had not been selected, and these were placed before the Council. The Council thanked Mr. Johnson for his very full report, and resolved that the two requests for reconsideration of the Selection Committee's recommendation be not approved. The report was then formally received and adopted.

Class Lists, 1955.—The President reported that lists showing passes and partial passes at first and second year were received from the Lectorial Board at the end of the year and were dealt with by the Executive.

The Lectorial Board had recommended that in some instances courses be terminated. In other cases students were required to repeat a year, and in yet other cases were permitted to proceed to the next year while carrying a single subject or subjects of the preceding year. The President stated that the Executive had adopted the recommendations and had notified the students accordingly.

The action of the Executive was ratified.

Melbourne Conference.—The President reported that a meeting of the Combined Conference Committee was held during the month and arrangements for the May meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association further considered. He explained details of arrangements which were in train. The report was received.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2713/7/11 were passed for payment.

Year Book.—Mr. Long (in the absence through illness of Mr. Morieson) reported that preparation of the manuscript of the Year Book, 1956, had been completed and the material was in the printer's hands. He had been assured that the book would be distributed before the date of the Annual Meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 378th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 15, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following were amongst the letters dealt with—

Telegram to Mr. W. J. Cornell, conveying sympathy of the Directors in the loss of his father.

From Mrs. Kate Leggo and family, thanking the Directors for message of sympathy in the death of Orion C. V. Leggo.

To Mr. Robert V. Fenwick, informing him that Osborn, Fenwick & Co. had been reappointed as auditors of the company for the year 1955-56.

To Mr. W. E. Pearcey, thanking him for the many years of loyal service he had given as solicitor to the P.D.L., dating back to the preparatory stages prior to the incorporation of the company in 1912. The Directors wished him well in his retirement, hoping that he had surmounted the severe physical strain of the hospital treatment he had undergone in the last couple of years. Letter of thanks received from Mr. Arthur H. Pearcey on behalf of his father, who wished to thank the Directors for their kind thought in writing to him and for the good wishes expressed. Mr. Pearcey, Jun., stated that

the five operations which his father had undergone were not successful in restoring his sight.

From the Pharmaceutical Association: (1) Inquiring whether the Directors desired that provision be made in the programme for a P.D.L. meeting during the Pharmaceutical Association meeting at Melbourne from May 21-29, 1956.—It was resolved that a request be made for such a meeting. It was left to the Conference Committee to arrange either a morning or afternoon session. Mr. Moore's suggestion that the branch offices should be communicated with and invited to submit items of business for the agenda was adopted.

(2) Inquiring the names of delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.—As it was anticipated that all the Directors would attend some sessions of the Pharmaceutical Association meeting, it was resolved that the names of all the Directors be forwarded as delegates to the Conference, and that the name of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite as voting delegate, and of Mr. E. A. O. Moore as proxy voting delegate, be lodged also.

From the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, notifying that at the Annual Meeting of the Branch, Mr. H. D. B. Cox had been re-elected as Chairman. Mr. J. L. Storman had been elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. D. B. Cox would represent the branch on the Federal Council of P.D.L. Mr. Kenneth Cartwright had been elected to the Local Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. O. C. V. Leggo.

To the N.S.W. and Queensland Branch Secretaries, forwarding certified copies of the Annual Report and accounts for filing with the Registrar of Companies.

From the Queensland Branch Secretary, notifying the re-election of Mr. C. W. Noble as Chairman and the election of Mr. L. Hall as Hon. Treasurer. Mr. W. A. Lenehan was the other member of the Local Board and he had also been nominated as the Queensland representative to the Federal Council of P.D.L. In this letter Miss Brighthouse had referred to some discussion at the Annual Meeting concerning insurance covers, particularly public risk. The Secretary said that in his reply he had stated that the Directors had followed the policy of making available either directly or through Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. full details of insurances available against all likely business risks. Any similar arrangement which might be brought about in Queensland through Brisbane Fire Office should be productive of additional insurance business.

Minutes of the annual meeting of the W.A. Branch held on December 8, 1955, were tabled.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Graeme A. Allan, Wonthaggi; Bruce H. Barker, West Coburg; Mrs. Valerie N. Barker, West Coburg; Messrs. Paul Bartold, Healesville; Francis K. Bullen, Bacchus Marsh; Graeme B. Campbell, Mt. Waverley; Mrs. Brita R. Coventry, Boronia; Miss Marjorie A. Frankel; Glenroy; Messrs. Ambrose T. Galvin, Melbourne; George W. Hines, Maldon; Joseph Kiers, South Oakleigh; Rex L. Lowell, Warburton; Ronald J. McDonald, Heathcote; David E. Mann, Alamein; Stanley H. Nelson, Maidstone; Anthony K. Sassella, Kew; Mrs. Louie M. Sumner, Ballarat; Mr. William Swedosh, Moorabbin; Miss Hazel Williams, Hamilton; Mr. Maxwell C. Wood, Wendouree West; Mrs. Patricia Woodgate, West Brunswick; Mr. Geoffrey J. Woods, South Blackburn; Miss Dorothy M. Shaw, Aspendale; and Mr. David S. Thomas, Williamstown.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on the last meeting of the Board of Management and on other special business handled by the Board during the month.

Legal Advice.—A member sought advice on the following inquiries concerning the new Landlord and

VICTORIA—Continued

Tenant Act (effective as from January 1, 1956): (1) Would the rent automatically increase by 25 per cent. or 30 per cent.? Answer: The rent would not automatically increase, but the landlord might increase by 25 per cent. on the rent as it was in 1940. (2) Would the member be entitled to increase the rent for the premises sublet by him simultaneously by the same percentage? Answer: If the landlord increased the rent, the tenant might increase his rental to the sub-tenant by the same percentage, namely 25 per cent. (3) Has the owner of a property the right to pay the tenant two years' rent should the owner desire to make major alterations to the property, necessitating the premises being vacated? Answer: The landlord had certain rights if he desired to demolish the building and re-erect.

Pharmacies as Food Shops: The Secretary drew attention to a paragraph "Registration of Pharmacies as Food Shops" published in the November, 1955, issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The Chairman said it appeared that the Act and Regulations had legal force, at present at any rate, and if a retailer handling foods, including packed foods, was instructed by a Health Inspector that he must register his shop as food premises he must do so. Mr. Moore suggested that any member seeking guidance on this matter might discuss his position on a personal basis with the health inspector, pointing out that the whole matter was under review and asking that any definite direction be deferred until the matter was finalised.

Dealing with inquiries from three members whose pharmacies had been visited by inspectors attached to the Commonwealth Department of Health, the Chairman stated that the handling of these cases had been discussed on a number of occasions in the past, both by the P.D.L. and in conjunction with the Guild, and it had been decided that these cases must be handled by the individual. The suggestion was made to one country member that he should appear before the Committee of Inquiry; failing this, it would be advisable for him to write to the Committee of Inquiry, tendering his explanation.

Claims.—The Secretary reported that there was nothing further to place before the Board in regard to two claims reported and discussed at recent meetings.

South Australian Branch Annual Meetings.—The Secretary said Mr. Oscar H. Walter had forwarded a copy of a notice sent to members in South Australia calling a general meeting for December 8, 1955, at 1.30 p.m. On December 13 Mr. Walter wrote that Mr. Finlayson, the Chairman of the S.A. Local Board, was ordered to bed by the doctor a day before the meeting and could not attend. Mr. Walter attended at the place and time appointed and waited for half an hour. No one else attended. It would not be possible to arrange another meeting until early in 1956.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the financial statement since November 23, and accounts totalling £914/15/8 were passed for payment.

Investments recommended by the Federal Council were formally approved.

Next Meeting.—It was resolved that the next meeting of the Directors be called for Thursday, March 15, 1956.

Conference Committee.—Mr. Moore said there had been another meeting of the Conference Committee, attended on this occasion by a representative from the ladies' committee. The whole of the Conference activities were now planned, other than arranging for specific times for the various pharmaceutical bodies to meet. The programme would include a dinner at the

Myer Mural Hall, and everyone would be met and welcomed at a very suitable function which would be held at the Palais Royale.

The meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The Victorian Branch of the Guild has forwarded for publication the following extracts from minutes of the State Branch Committee Meeting held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 7, at 8 p.m.

Margin on Ethicals.—The Chairman outlined briefly the steps leading up to the reintroduction of the flat rate of 50 per cent. mark-up included in the new price list of Prescription Proprietaries. It was advised that the decision to revert to this mark-up was made by Federal Council two years ago. He added that the decision was reaffirmed at the last Federal Council meeting and arrangements made to carry out the decision in the Price List to be issued in February; further, that the ethical manufacturers had been notified of the price alterations before publication of the list, but they did not approve of the altered retail margins and published articles to that effect in the Sydney newspapers. These articles were copied and published by the Melbourne Press, unfortunately before our members received the Price List with the explanatory memo.

Mr. Lee reported that the Secretary of the Bendigo district had issued a statement to the Press without authority, and pointed out that the Rules provided for the imposition of penalties on any Member who acted in such a manner.

Mr. Scott spoke on the part Federal Office had taken in the matter, reporting that the margins now applying had been taken from us by the Prices Branch and at the time this was done it was agreed that they would be restored as soon as circumstances permitted. He read to the Committee a letter from the Ethical Manufacturers' Association condemning the Guild's action and a letter in reply, in which the Guild broke off relations with this Association as a result. Mr. Scott attributed the unauthorised action taken by Bendigo to some members not keeping themselves informed about the activities of the Guild.

Mr. Cocking read a letter from Bendigo chemists in which loyalty to the Guild was expressed, and regret for the incident of the unauthorised item in the Bendigo newspaper.

It was resolved that the State Executive prepare a letter to the Victorian branch of the Ethical Manufacturers' Association regarding its statement to the Press, to be despatched after consultation with the Guild Solicitor.

It was further resolved that the whole of the relevant correspondence, Federal and State, be published in "Gilseal News" after consultation with the Guild Solicitor.

Workers' Compensation Claimants.—As no reply has been received to a letter sent to the Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association of Victoria concerning Guild policy in supplying claimants under Workers' Compensation insurance, it was decided to write again requesting a reply.

Annual Letter to Members.—Mr. Crowley suggested that a yearly letter be sent to each member setting out Guild policy determined during the year.

Over-the-Counter Price List.—It was decided that the Pricing Committee be instructed to prepare an over-the-counter price list.

Representatives at Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.—It was agreed, on a motion by Mr. Scott, was seconded by Mr. Crowley, that Mr. Lee be the voting delegate, and that the other delegates be Messrs. N. F. Keith, L. Hamon, J. W. D. Crowley and W. R. Iliffe.

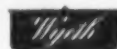


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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, phone B 8407.

Mrs. M. E. Gye has opened a pharmacy at Morgan terrace, Bardon.

Mr. R. C. Simpson proposes opening a pharmacy at Charters Towers road, Hyde Park, Townsville.

Mr. I. Musumeci is establishing a pharmacy at Mareeba, making the third in the town.

Mr. W. A. Duffield, of Townsville, spent a vacation in Brisbane during the month.

Mr. Vince Cavallo returned to Queensland during the month after enjoying an extensive overseas holiday.

Mr. Milton Armstrong has closed the pharmacy he had at Beenleigh, and has commenced business at Old Cleveland road, Belmont.

On account of the property being required by the Gresham Hotel, Mr. C. J. Dickinson had to close his Gresham Pharmacy in Adelaide street which he conducted there for many years. Early in February he recommenced business at 11 Adelaide street, Brisbane.

An engagement of pharmaceutical interest announced during the month was that of Mr. Lionel J. Ayres, Hamilton, whose fiancée is Miss Margaret-Anne Gillies, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Gillies, Wilston.

Marriage.—At St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Dalby, on January 14 the marriage of Miss Lorraine G. Bierton, Dalby, to Mr. J. V. Stiitt, also of Dalby, was celebrated with Nuptial Mass. Congratulations and good wishes.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chater, St. Lucia, on the arrival of a son and heir on January 28—Allan Bruce.

President of N.U.P.S.A.—Congratulations to Mr. Brian Page, of Graceville, who, at the N.U.P.S.A. Congress in N.S.W., was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Page was President of the Queensland Students' Society for 1955. He has taken a keen interest in student activities, and good wishes are extended to him as President of N.U.P.S.A.

Mr. Peter Davidson, who left for England and the Continent two years ago, has in the intervening period managed pharmacies in London and at Anglesea, Wales. News has just been received that Mr. Davidson has joined the West Africa Company as Assistant Manager of Kingsway Chemists Ltd., at Kumasi on the Gold Coast. Mrs. Davidson, who was formerly Miss Drey Downs, a sister at the Brisbane Hospital, is flying out with their infant son, Guy Richard, at an early date to join her husband at Kumasi.

ADOPTION OF FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE B.P. 1953

The Government Gazette of January 19 announced that the first Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia 1953 shall have force in Queensland on and after the first day of February, 1956.

CHEMISTS BOWLING NOTES

The annual meeting of the club was held on January 31, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. Louis Hall.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Stanley Waters and Mr. Gerald Nolan.

Secretary: Mr. Ron Ward.

Treasurer: Mr. A. Allison.

Selectors: Messrs. A. Bell, A. D. M. Young and P. M. Coffey.

Consideration was given to the year's programme. It was decided to have one mid-week game every three months, starting in March, when probably this game will be played at Toowong.

It was also agreed that one Sunday game be arranged each month, including three all-day pairs during the year. Ipswich will be included in the programme this year.

The N.S.W. Club has intimated its desire to visit Queensland this year. The tentative date set for the visit is July 15 to 21. When this is confirmed further publicity will be given to the visit of our southern colleagues, as it is hoped that there will be good representation from the Queensland Chemist Bowlers when the southern players visit this State.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on February 9, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Mrs. Carlson, Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, F. M. Woods, G. R. Wells, I. Young, J. M. McKenzie, and the Secretary.

Visitor.—Mr. V. Barnett. The President said he would like to welcome Mr. Barnett to the Council meeting. He was present by invitation, as he would be interested in a matter which would be discussed later in the evening. Mr. Martin said it was good of Mr. Barnett to be present in view of the inclement weather.—Mr. Barnett thanked the President for the welcome he had extended and for the invitation to be present.

Returning Officer's Report revealed that nominations were called on November 23 to fill the vacancy on the Council. At the close of nominations on December 22 none had been received.

Mr. Greig moved that the report be received and that no further action be taken until the next calling of nominations in May. Seconded by Mr. McCaskie. Carried.

Correspondence.—To Mr. F. C. Kent, Pharmaceutical Association, advising that if there is a reprint of the A.P.F., Queensland's requirements will be 500 copies.

To Mrs. Scott Hyslop and Messrs. D. and A. Scott Hyslop, letters of sympathy in their bereavement.

To seven associate members who were successful in the final examination, offering congratulations on their success and good wishes for the future.

To 13 recently registered pharmacists, offering congratulations, and inviting them to join the Society.

From Pharmacy Board: (1) Advising the results of the November final examination. (2) Notifying that Mr. D. E. Mullen secured the highest pass in Chemistry and Mr. Lun the highest pass in Materia Medica, and therefore qualified for the Society Prizes. The Secretary reported that she had communicated with Mr. Mullen and Mr. Lun, and had been advised of the publications they wished to have presented to them. (3) Advising that Miss Findlay and Mr. Lun qualified for the Parke Davis Prize. The company was notified accordingly. (4) Notifying that Miss Findlay was the winner of the Kodak Prize. The company was advised.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

From Minister for Health and Home Affairs, advising that he has had inquiries made concerning the Society and Guild's representations re Pharmaceutical Education. As it will involve an amendment of the Pharmacy Acts, he has directed that the matter should be brought forward for consideration when the Government's legislative programme is being prepared.

From Mr. F. C. Kent, advising progress that has been made concerning the Pharmaceutical Association Conference. Inquiring how many expect to attend from this State.—The Secretary reported that a reminder was being included in the next "Bulletin." The Members of Council were also asked to give some thought to remits.

Government Gazette of January 19 advised that the first addendum to the B.P. 1953 shall have force in Queensland as from February 1, 1956. It was resolved that this information be published, and that a copy of the addendum be obtained for the library.

Pharmacy Ball Donation.—The Secretary reported that the Ball Committee had kindly forwarded a cheque for £175 as part of the proceeds of last year's Ball to be placed to the credit of the Conference Fund. Mr. Greig moved that £150 be invested in the S.E.A. Loan. Seconded by Mrs. Carlson. Carried.

Applications for membership were approved, as follows:—

Full Members: Messrs. K. L. Nash, North Rockhampton; C. J. Brain, Ascot; V. P. Murrell, Newmarket; S. O. A. Mellick, St. Lucia; and T. H. Barker, Holland Park.

Associate Members: Miss M. Schneider, Messrs. D. E. Mullen, T. G. Parer and J. J. Gardiner.

Reports.—Miss Chalmers reported on recent issues of the "A.J.P.," Mr. Young dealt with British Pharmaceutical Journals in a similar report; and "Pharmacy International" was covered by Mr. Woods.

Pharmacy Board.—The President reported on matters engaging the Board's attention.

Next Issue of Bulletin.—Draft copy was submitted to the Council for its perusal.—Members said they thought this issue was a very interesting one, and on the motion of Mr. Greig seconded by Mr. Stevens it was resolved that it be accepted and placed in the hands of the printers.

Social Sub-Committee Report.—Mrs. Carlson reported that the sub-committee had met earlier in the evening, and it had proposed the following programme for the year:—

Prize Distribution to be held on Tuesday, March 13. Further discussion would take place later concerning guest speaker etc.

April: Towards the end of the month a film evening. I.C.I. had available some 16 mil. films which could provide an interesting film evening.

May: A picnic. July: A theatre party. September: The Annual Meeting. Late November or early December: Xmas Dinner Party.

As far as the film evening was concerned, Mrs. Carlson reported that it was not possible now to obtain the Shell Theatre. Mr. Young has suggested Taubmans Theatre.

Mr. Greig said he thought the programme was a varied and interesting one, and he moved that it be adopted. Seconded by Mr. McCaskie. Carried.

Prize Presentation.—Mrs. Carlson said Mr. Greig had notified that Sir Harry Jephcott, Chairman of Directors of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., would be in Brisbane from March 10 to 13, and it was suggested that, if possible, the prize presentation take place on the evening of March 13, and Sir Harry Jephcott be invited to be

guest speaker and to present the prizes. In the circumstances, Mrs. Carlson said the social sub-committee recommended that the Lord Mayor's Room should be engaged for this occasion.

Other members agreed that if it was possible for Sir Harry to be guest speaker, the Society would be honoured, and it was agreed that every endeavour be made to fit in with any arrangements.

Mr. Greig said he thought it would be fitting for the Council to entertain Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott during their visit—a dinner party on the evening of their arrival in Brisbane on March 10 was suggested. Other members endorsed Mr. Greig's suggestion, and it was agreed that the arrangement of the dinner party be left in the hands of Mr. Greig and the Secretary.

Publication for Library.—Miss Chalmers said following inquiries during the month it had been possible for her to procure a copy of "A History of Pharmacy" by James Grier. She thought a copy of this would be very acceptable in the Society Library. Mr. Greig said this publication was used as a text book in Victoria, and he thought if inquiries were made of Mr. Kent, that it might be possible to procure a copy from a Victorian student.

Discussion Group.—Mr. Stevens said he would like to see the Discussion Group re-established. He would be prepared to do what he could to stimulate interest. He felt a mistake was made in the past by circularising the notes. Members were now well serviced by the Bulletin, and he felt that it was unnecessary to make the Discussion Group too formal or too organised. He thought if the group could meet on (say) the fourth Thursday of the month, those who were interested would remember always to keep that date free.

Other members commended the suggestion as being worthy of another trial. They agreed it was unnecessary to circularise as much information as previously—it was purely a Discussion Group, and should be treated as such.

After discussion, Mr. Stevens promised to give the matter some thought and report further at next Council meeting.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on February 2, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, J. J. Delahunty, A. Bell, L. W. Huxham, A. B. Chater, R. M. Ward, F. H. Phillips, C. W. Noble and the State Secretary.

The President said members would be sorry to learn that Mr. Hall was absent on account of having had an operation. However, he was pleased to report that he was progressing well and was now convalescing at home.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Chater.—The President said on behalf of the other members of the committee and himself, he desired to offer congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Chater on the birth of a son. He hoped that mother and baby were doing well and that Mr. Chater would convey to his wife their kind regards.

Mr. Chater thanked the President for his kindly remarks, which he would be happy to convey to his wife.

Photographic Competition.—The Secretary reported that since last meeting she had contacted Mr. Clelland, Manager of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., with regard to the

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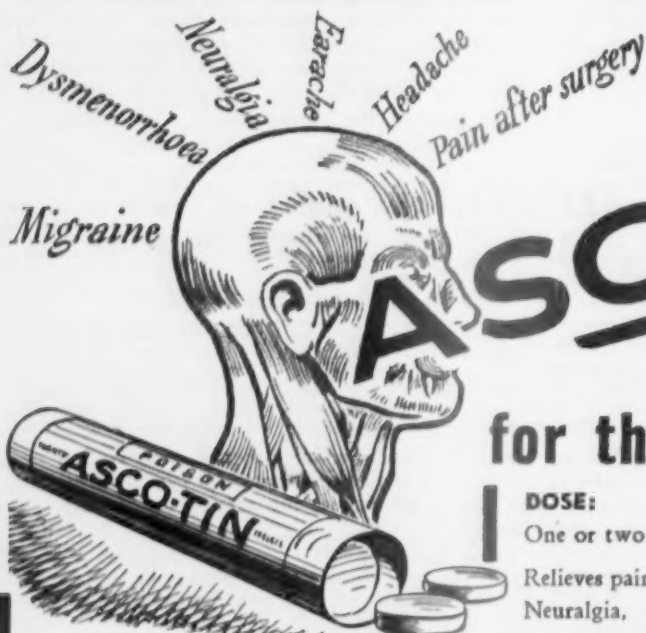
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

photographic competition which was proposed. Mr. Clelland said he would give the matter some thought and he would be happy to meet several members of the committee to further consider the proposal.

On inquiries being made of the Federal Merchandising Manager, concerning the proposed photographic competition, Mr. Ross replied to the effect that he was having discussions with the Head Office of Kodak and he would communicate further at a later date.

Mr. Bell's Visit to Sydney.—Mr. Bell said he could have visited the N.S.W. Guild Officers concerning retail pricing matters in December. That time, however, was not suitable to N.S.W. He was unable to go south during January, but would endeavour to pay the visit before next meeting.

"Dexsal" Month.—Mr. Delahunty reported that everything was under way for "Dexsal" Month. He had been able to have Ipswich, Gympie and Longreach included in the radio programme. Mr. Delahunty said unfortunately quite a lot of the display material was held up on the wharves on account of the existing water-side strike.

New Members Elected.—A. V. W. Rymer & Co., Wills street, Charleville (Proprietors Messrs A. V. W. Rymer and G. J. Allen), Mr. C. R. Percival, Springsure, and Mrs. M. E. Gye, Morgan Terrace, Bardon.

Correspondence.—To Mr. Jones, Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., expressing the committee's appreciation of the very fine work rendered in connection with the Guild-Colgate Window Display Contest. Asking that the Committee's thanks be conveyed to his company for its ready assistance and helpful co-operation in sponsoring this competition.—Reply from Mr. Langley, Managing Director, stating how much he appreciated the thoughtfulness of the Committee in passing on their thanks for Colgate's share in the merchandising campaign which had been such a success.

To Mr. N. E. Edmiston, Mr. A. L. Hodgson and Mrs. Gorring, offering the Committee's congratulations on their success in the display contest.—Reply from Mr. Edmiston, stating that it was a great thrill for him to be the lucky one twice in succession. It made him very proud to be able to keep Queensland ahead in these contests.

The Secretary reported that the Federal Merchandising Manager had written advising the prize-winners in the contest for the Commonwealth. A copy of Mr. Huxham's report was made available to him, and he had now written expressing thanks for the copy which he found very interesting.

To Dr. Donald Cameron, on behalf of the President and Members, conveying to him their sincere congratulations on his appointment as Minister for Health in the Commonwealth. Assuring him of the co-operation and the good wishes of the pharmacists of Queensland.—Letter of thanks received.

To Miss U. Minnis, expressing appreciation of the enjoyable Christmas function provided by the Ipswich and West Moreton Guild Zone. Congratulating the office-bearers on arranging such an evening to conclude the year's activities.

To the Secretary, Wool Festival, 1956, advising that pharmacists would be interested to help, but they are at a loss to know in what manner they could do so. Asking for suggestions as to how pharmacy could co-operate in the proposed week.

From Mr. K. A. Attiwill (1) Acknowledging receipt of copy of the Minister's letter concerning pharmaceutical education in Queensland. Advising that he attended the

N.U.P.S.A. conference in N.S.W., when Mr. Brian Page, of Queensland, was elected President.

The President said Mr. Page had been President of the Students' Society in Queensland during 1955. Several of the Committee members know him for his work on that body and he thought it would be fitting if a letter of congratulation was sent to Mr. Page.

(2) Enclosing copy of questionnaire which it is proposed to send to chemists throughout Australia. Seeking the Committee's views on the proposed questionnaire.

On hearing the questionnaire, members said it was very similar to the previous copy which was sent. At that time, attention was drawn to the fact that it would be impossible for the majority of members in Queensland to advise the number of zone meetings they had attended, because on account of the vastness of the State, zone meetings were never held in some parts, and in others, the zone met only several times a year.

Mr. Chater said he had felt for some time that it would be advisable if Brisbane was zoned. The suburban area was developing rapidly, and the time had arrived for the area to be divided into Guild Zones. This idea worked very well in Victoria, where the Zones were represented on the State Branch Committee.

Mr. Bell referred to the South Brisbane Zone, which had functioned very successfully prior to the war. He said much good had emanated from the working of this Zone.

After discussion it was agreed that further consideration be given in the near future to the question of the establishment of Zones in the Brisbane area.

From the Federal Merchandising Manager, two letters concerning the Gamgee type tissue. Forwarding samples of this tissue and inquiring as to the Committee's wishes concerning packing.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising dates of the Melbourne conference and giving information concerning hotel tariffs.

From Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., advising that "Elastoplast" products had changed from "Chemist Only" to open selling.

Merchandising.—Mr. Delahunty reported that he had received a copy of a communication from the Federal Merchandising Manager in which he was making representations to have the margins restored for "Michele" preparations. After hearing the correspondence, it was resolved that Mr. Ross be advised that Queensland is wholeheartedly behind his representations.

Federal Matters.—Mr. Martin said he had no Federal business to report on at this meeting.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters engaging the attention of the Board.

Creation of Sub-Committees.—Mr. Delahunty said at the annual meeting it had been suggested that sub-committees might possibly be established to deal with the special interests of those chemists who are specifically interested in certain preparations such as dog medicines, germicidal antiseptics, etc. It was felt that the sub-committees could bring back reports to the S.B.C. and thus stimulate merchandising activity.

Mr. Chater said the suggestion had some merit, but he felt that, on the whole, some of subjects would be rather "heavy." He favoured the establishment of zones as he had mentioned earlier.

Mr. Delahunty said personally he preferred the idea of zones, but he just mentioned this matter as it had come forward at the annual meeting.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. K. Glastonbury spent the most of February in Ceduna to allow Miss E. Page to have a vacation.

Mr. J. Kelly is now acting as manager at the Marion Road, Karulta Park, pharmacy of Mr. E. C. Sauer.

Mr. M. Brady, Jr., spent the month of January with Mr. C. Kean, of Allenby Gardens.

Mr. R. Brice spent three weeks of January-February with Mr. E. Highman, of Cumberland Park.

Mr. J. Mitchels assisted Mr. L. Leak, of Royal Park, during the first weeks in February.

Mr. D. Warren was in charge of Hogben's Pharmacy, Woodville, during the early part of February.

Mr. G. Ofte has established a pharmacy in a room of his home on his farm, a few miles out of Euchunga.

Mr. M. Palk has been assisting Mr. E. Hammat, of Seaton Park.

Mr. B. Richards spent his vacation in Adelaide managing Finlayson's Pharmacy, Grote street.

Mr. G. Mathieson has taken up residence in the College of the Bible, Elm road, Glen Iris, in Victoria.

Mr. R. Clampeit is to open a new pharmacy in Kilkenny.

Mr. R. Hibble is now managing Sauer's Pharmacy at Morphettville.

Mr. J. Burns has been assisting Mr. E. Sauer, of Plympton, and Mr. A. Tiver, of Henley Beach, during the end of January and beginning of February.

Mr. G. L. Higgins closed his pharmacy at 274 Main North road, Prospect, on January 16, to begin a 12 to 15 months' tour of England, Europe and U.S.A.

Prior to his departure for England, Mr. Des Coles returned to his master, Mr. R. Burge, of Edwardstown, for the best part of a month.

Mr. J. Mitchels severed his connection with Birks-Chemists Ltd. in the middle of January, and went to Penola to assist Mr. E. F. Williams.

Mr. R. L. Jones has been acting as relieving manager at Sauer's Morphettville pharmacy in place of Mr. L. McCaffery.

Mr. G. Simcock has resigned his position as manager of Moore's Pharmacy, Grote street, and joined the staff of Mr. H. B. Miller, of Unley.

Mr. M. Roberts has resigned his position with Messrs. Thomas and Justin and gone to N.S.W. His place at Cummins has been taken by Mr. J. Justin.

Mr. A. Hodgson assisted Mr. G. Townsend for the first week in February, and then returned to Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park, so that he could act as examiner in the supplementary "finals."

Mr. J. Jeffery went to Hamley Bridge for the last two weeks in January under engagement by Mr. R. Spafford, and then returned to his old training pharmacy for a week to assist Mr. H. Collyer.

Mr. C. Wilkins has been assisting Mr. W. Rice of Enfield North, Mr. R. Gwynne of Lockleys, Mr. R. Fisher of King's Park, Mr. R. Tullock of Croydon Park, and Misses Saunders and Walker of Semaphore.

Miss G. Bagnall has resigned her position with the Royal Adelaide Hospital and joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Repatriation Hospital, Daws road, Springbank.

Mr. R. G. Medlow has taken advantage of reciprocal agreements to cover the period of his stay in England. During the latter part of February he acted as manager for Mr. R. C. Parker, of Hindmarsh.

Mr. J. Pain, of Birks-Chemists Ltd., Adelaide, left on February 11 on the "Strathmore" for England, the Continent and U.S.A. He expects to be away for about 15 months on a working holiday. The return trip is to be by air, staying at Honolulu en route.

In January, while attending an Interstate conference at Aquinas College, North Adelaide, Victorian pharmacy students Mary Gartlan and Margaret Conway, together with young pharmacists John Winson and John Jacono, called on the A.C.H. pharmacy staff. Subjects discussed included musts for one's library, journals, and the big expense involved to the customer whose eyedrops are dispensed in accordance with the A.P.F. 1955. (S.A.D.)

Dangerous Drugs Lost.—The loss of a brown attache case containing dangerous drugs by Dr. R. T. Steele, of Campbelltown, was reported in the press on February 1. A warning was given that the drugs would be particularly dangerous to children.

Influence of a Drug.—A 34-year-old storeman was fined £30 with £13/9/6 costs in the Adelaide Court on January 20, for having driven a motor-car in Franklin street, Adelaide, on December 28 while so much under the influence of a drug as to be incapable of exercising effective control. The man, Ross Gordon Chapman, was disqualified from holding or obtaining a driving licence until further order, and was also fined £5 for having driven without a licence. Police evidence indicated that the defendant was found to be under the influence of a drug of the barbiturate group.

Engagement.—The engagement was announced of Janet Seymour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. C. Irwin, of Millwood Estate, to Ivan James, son of Mrs. A. C. Duggin, of Renmark. To celebrate the event, dinner parties were held at Renmark and at Mrs. Irwin's home.

Wedding.—On March 3, in the Grote street Church of Christ, Lesley Guenneth Bullock, of Colonel Light Gardens, was married to Pieter de Waard, of Glenelg.

BIRTHS

Our congratulations to the following:—

Cox (nee Muxlow).—Joyce and Peter announce the birth of a daughter (Susan Gaynor) on January 14, at McBrides.

Pak-Poy.—On January 17, at Clare and District Hospital, to Maureen and Wilf—a daughter.

Moriarty.—To Judy and Dan—a son, on January 28.

Bardolph.—On January 22, to Maxine and Donald—a son.

Burns (nee Hilbig).—On February 3, to Jennifer and John—a daughter (Louise Prudence).

OBITUARY

At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board, held on January 18, the Assistant Registrar (Mr. C. Edwards) reported the death of Dr. D. N. Kekwick on 5/1/56 and Mr. L. G. Sweeney on 13/1/55, and received authority to strike both names from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists of S.A.

LADY CHEMIST ON DEEP SEA FISHING TRIP

Fish is not just a dish on the menu for Streaky Bay chemist Miss Mildred Laffer, says a recent newspaper report. With Miss Jean McBean, of Devon Park, Mount Pleasant, she made her first deep-sea fishing trip to the shark-hunting grounds at Scales Bay recently.

They sailed in Miss Laffer's 26 ft. cabin cruiser Pandora, with two local fishermen aboard to help handle the catch.

PHARMACY MANAGERS

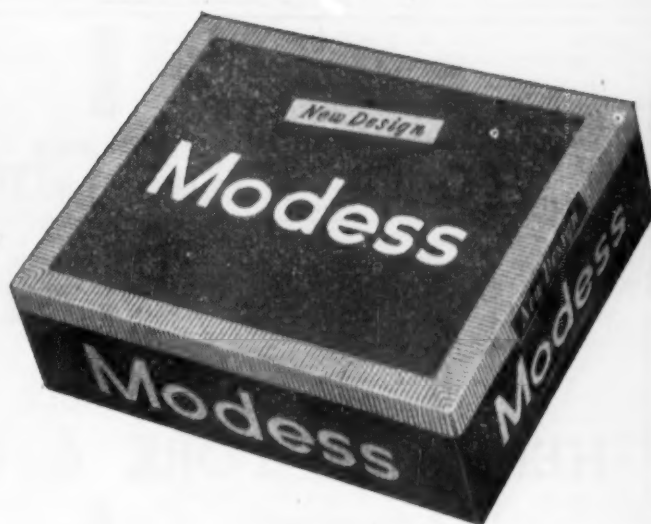
New Award Rule

The Industrial Court, Adelaide, on January 31 declared a common rule an award made recently concern-

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Melbourne, Sydney and Interstate Agents

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

ing managers of retail pharmacies and dispensaries throughout South Australia.

The new award fixes the minimum male award for managers at £19/13/6 per week. When special pay rates are added for Saturday, Sunday and public holiday work, the wage for males approximates £20/10/-.

The prescribed minimum rate for females is £14/15/- per week. In granting the present award in December Mr. President Pellew did not differentiate between the wages of managers with the duty of buying and those of managers not required to buy.

Previously the award did fix a rate of £16/1/6 for managers undertaking buying and £15/14/- for those without such duties.

BREACHES OF PHARMACY ACT

Friendly Society Medical Association Fined

The F.S.M.A., of King William street, Adelaide, was fined £10 and £1 respectively for two breaches of the Pharmacy Act, on January 27. The charges were:—

(1) That the company on October 5, 1955, at its shop, Goodwood road, Clarence Park, carried on the business of retailing compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines without the shop being constantly supervised and managed by a registered pharmaceutical chemist;

(b) With having exhibited words signifying that its business at the shop was that of a pharmaceutical chemist, without the shop being constantly supervised and managed by a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

"COMIC" DANGER: BOY POISONED

The Adelaide "Advertiser" of January 21 carries a report of an inquest into the death of a fifteen-year-old boy, which occurred on January 9.

Evidence was given that the boy drank weed killer containing arsenic, after having read a comic strip which described a case of arsenical poisoning from weedkiller and an antidote used to save the life of the victim.

The boy in this case drank some weedkiller in a shed at his home, believing there was an antidote.

The City Coroner (Mr. T. E. Cleland) said he had decided to hold the inquest, not for the purpose of criticising anyone, but to draw attention to the danger of some material which is available for children to read.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on February 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the chair, Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, A. G. Evans, and the assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. J. D. Duncan had advised that he would not be available for meetings for three months. Resolved that leave of absence from attendance at monthly meetings be granted to Mr. Duncan to April 30, 1956.

Correspondence.—Copies of booklet "A Strategy for World Health" received from Public Relations Secretariat was tabled.

A letter was received from Mr. J. G. Manning, advising that he will deliver his address to the half-yearly meeting on the subject of "Some Varying Aspects of British and Scandinavian Pharmacies." A further letter was received from Mr. Manning, stating that he would cover certain points in his address which would be of particular interest to members, who could compare pharmacies in South Australia with those operating in the countries concerned.

A letter was received from the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A.

Branch) regarding cases of doctors' omission of directions on prescriptions. It was resolved that the secretary of the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) be asked for a more detailed report for further consideration by the Council.

Students.—A letter thanking Miss H. Patterson for her donation to cover the cost of the prizes on November examination results was read and confirmed.

February Examinations.—The acting Secretary reported that letters had been sent to National Service Training Centres at Laverton, Point Cook and Woodside, re leave for students granted supplementary examinations. It was resolved that the letters received be acknowledged with thanks for the prompt attention given and facilities made available to trainees taking examinations.

B.P.C.—A further letter was received from the Editor of the Codex Revision Committee, advising that it was decided not to include in the B.P.C. formulae preparations which could not be made except by the original manufacturer, as the drugs were not available to pharmacists. It was resolved that Dr. Capper's reply be acknowledged, and that the matter be examined for the purpose of preparing a suitable remit for the May Conference in Melbourne.

A.P.F.—In response to a request for information regarding the 9th Edition, a letter has been received from the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that there was no further information available at this stage.

P.A.A. Conference.—It was resolved that the representatives from the Council be the President, as official delegate, and Mr. E. F. Lipsham as proxy-delegate. It was also noted that Mr. Walter C. Cotterell would be attending the Conference as retiring president of the Association.

Advisory Committee.—A case had been reported of a pharmacist intending to establish a shop close proximity to an already established business. The acting Secretary reported that a meeting of the Advisory Committee had been fixed for February 9, and all interested parties had signified their intention of being present.

Membership.—Letters to Messrs. P. H. Grummet, E. E. Heint, J. L. Jeffery, O. R. Johnson, H. J. Madigan, P. R. G. Maloney, A. R. Williams, M. M. Wilson, L. Somogyi, B. R. Middlemiss, D. T. Brown, J. V. Burns, R. B. Clappett, D. G. Cocks, J. N. Cornish, C. L. Reid, Misses N. M. Cooper, M. A. Evans, B. S. Martin and Mrs. D. M. Maloney, advising applications approved.

Applications received from Messrs. J. G. Cacas and A. D. Hodgson. Approved.

Finance.—Statement for the month of January was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £477/2/1 were passed for payment.

Benevolent Fund.—The acting Secretary reported a nominal amount of £500 had been invested in Commonwealth 3½% bonds maturing in 1964, at a cost of £453/15/-. This would almost double the interest earning on that amount which was previously deposited in the Savings Bank of South Australia.

Planning Functions for 1956.—The President reported that the sub-committee had not been able to meet together, and consideration was deferred.

Half-yearly Meeting.—The form of the notice submitted by the acting Secretary was approved for forwarding to members for the meeting to be held on February 27, 1956.

Complimentary Dinner.—The acting Secretary reported that the tentative booking for the complimentary dinner to new members had been made at the Hotel Rundle for 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 3, 1956. It was resolved to send a letter to all invitees advising the date of the dinner and the booking of the date mentioned was to be confirmed.

FRENCH BUSINESS HEADS WORK LONG HOURS

In investigation among 1000 heads of businesses in France carried out by the technical review "Informations Industrielles et Commerciales" shows that the French business head rises early and works long hours.

Ten hours per day is common for French heads of business as shown by the investigation; many work six days a week and some even on Sunday. Generally speaking, they do not take any longer holidays than their workers. The majority start work by 8 o'clock, 6 per cent. before 6 a.m.

As to education status, 81 per cent. of the heads of enterprises employing more than 1000 hands have had a university or higher grade education.

Of the heads of enterprises questioned, some 70 per cent. had inherited the business from their father or father-in-law.

Delegation of direction is not very popular, for 56 per cent. of the 1000 acknowledged they had trained no one who could at need replace them.

Nor is the idea of profit sharing or rewards or premiums particularly popular, for 75 per cent. declared they would have none of it.

Whilst nearly all go to their places of business in their own car, "a small percentage—12 per cent.—used American cars. Thirty-nine per cent. refused to use American cars because they preferred to buy French, and 22 per cent. because it had a bad effect on their workmen."

Time for general reading was found by 61 per cent.

—From "Foire de Paris," 1/11/1955.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on February 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer), Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—Mr. T. G. Irvine, Darwin; Mr. O. P. Conley, Gawler South (Branch).

Correspondence.—From Federal Office, re Repatriation Department.

Public Relations Secretariat, re "Family Circle," Secretary to suggest to Mr. Attiwill that the publishers be requested to ask all members when sending out next account statements to make a memo. on all statements as to whether members require posters every month.

Gilseal Dyes.—Secretary to ask what colours can be mixed to determine other colours from the present range.

Financial.—The Financial Statement to January 31 was presented and approved, and accounts amounting to £153/2/9 were passed for payment.

Ethical Price List and Dispensing Fees.—Resolved that an appointment be made with the Prices Commissioner for the purpose of discussion of the Ethical Price List and the Dispensing Fees, that Mr. Attiwill be invited to attend the meeting, and that Mr. Attiwill select such members of the State Branch Committee as desired to attend the meeting with him. Mr. Cotterell agreed to attend to this matter.

Plebiscite Week-end Closing.—The Secretary reported he had issued 220 papers and received 176 replies—

For Saturday night closing	70
For Sunday night closing	42
For closing both nights	40
For not closing either night	23
Informal	1

176

Resolved that this matter be deferred to a future date. Secretary to endeavour to contact those who did not vote and ascertain their views thereon.

Darwin Pharmacy.—Secretary to write to Federal Secretary with copy of this letter, and request him to handle it with the wholesalers. Secretary also to write Mr. Irvine in terms as discussed.

Federal President's Report.—Received.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a resume of the following matters: Re Ethical Price List, reduced margin on Michell Lip Stick. The President gave a resume of Mr. Attiwill's visit during the Executive Meeting. Mr. Russell raised the point that when an executive meeting in future was to be held in Adelaide, an opportunity be given for them to meet the full State Branch Committee.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) gave a resume on a number of price alterations.

Prescription Pricing.—Mr. Miller reported a case of having a scrip presented to him which had been dispensed twice by two different F.S.M.A. shops, one at 2/3 and the other at 3/3, whereas it had been previously dispensed by him and marked correctly at 8/.

Ethical Lines.—Mr. Holloway raised the point of Ethical Manufacturers producing Ethical lines that can be adequately dispensed in the Pharmacy.

Bottles.—Mr. Patrick raised the question of the disability of getting a full range of bottles; he will supply a list of the sizes available at the next meeting.

The meeting then closed.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Miss V. Garcia has opened a new pharmacy at Walter road, Bedford Park.

Miss Betty Wilson, who recently returned from Tasmania, is at present at Mr. R. Healy's Pharmacy at South Perth.

Mr. M. K. Prichard has returned from his wanderings in the Eastern States, and has been relieving Messrs. E. C. Knight and R. E. Coates, of Collie; M. Southee, of Perth; and L. H. Inglis, of Bayswater.

Mr. C. H. Williams, M.Sc., Ph.Ch., formerly of Brisbane Technical College, has accepted a position as a Senior Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmaceutics at the Perth Technical College. He assumed his duties on February 20.

Chemists on holidays during the month included the following—

Mr. N. Steere, Mr. C. F. Campbell, Mrs. K. R. Baird (Mrs. J. Payne, Locum), Mr. R. D. Edinger (Mr. A. M. Burking, Locum), Mr. F. D. Johnston (Mrs. J. Scull, Locum), Mr. J. L. Hart, Mr. T. Hille (Miss A. Elsworth, Locum), Mr. R. Green, Mr. N. Gulley, Mr. F. Freemantle (Mr. J. B. Green, Locum), and Mr. R. H. Emslie (Mrs. G. Lucraft, Locum).

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hawke will leave for England on March 2 and expect to be away for six months.

BIRTH—Congratulations to **Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sunderland**, of Margaret River, on the birth of a son.

OBITUARY

We regret having to report the sudden death of **Mr. Samuel James Faithful** (63), chemist, of Bassendean.

At the outset of World War I he had passed the pharmacy examinations and was contemplating embarking on medical studies, but enlisted in the First A.I.F. in the Medical Corps. He saw active service overseas and soon after his return to Perth opened a pharmacy in Bassendean, which he conducted until he retired in 1949.

He was well loved and respected by his fellow citizens and was a good friend to many, particularly the aborigines, in the Bassendean-Guildford district.

His public activities include—Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board for the last two years and a member for seven years; president of the Bassendean Bowling Club for seven years from 1949; patron of the Bassendean Tennis Club and the Swan Districts Football Club; member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of W.A., and held office in other Masonic Lodges.

We extend our sincere sympathy to his widow.

PASSES AT SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

Entrance—Bonadea, L. J., Emslie, I., Hawkins, K. J., Moyes, D. W., Zuff, J.

Second Year—Hogan, E. J., Hubbard, G. M., Hunt, A. F., McKenzie, L. I., McMahon, B. F., McManus, T. C.

Third Year—Bingemann, G. A., Fowler, Rosemary J., Genev, N. J., Kostadinov, G., Lewis, V. R., Major, J. W., Rees, J. L., Schenberg, D. A. B., Wende, N., Woodman, D. A.

Fourth Year—Jack, J. E., Matthews, D. C., Price, T. O., Sherry, G. B., Waring, P. G.

WEDDINGS

In this illustration, **Mrs. Malcolm Nicholas** (at left) is shown with her matron of honour, **Mrs. Colin Baird**, after her marriage on January 26 at St. Mary's Church, South Perth. Both the bride and her matron of honour are pharmaceutical chemists. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Stokes, of South



The bride, **Mrs. Malcolm Nicholas**, at left, and her matron of honour, **Mrs. Colin Baird**.

Photo by courtesy of "The West Australian."

Perth, and her husband is the son of Mrs. C. Warren, of Reading (England) and the late Mr. A. Nicholas. The couple will live in Bendigo. A reception was held at the Hotel Esplanade.

Open-Air Wedding

An unusual wedding—under conditions appropriate for Perth's January weather—took place on January 25, when **Miss Laura Einihovici** was married to **Mr. Isaack Raiter**.

The ceremony was held in the open on the steps and patio of the Cottesloe Civic Centre. Afterwards a buffet reception was held on the lawns.

Here the bride and groom are pictured during the ceremony under the shade of a canopy, with the wedding guests around them.



Picturesque setting of the **Raiter-Einihovici** wedding.

Photo by courtesy of "The West Australian."

The bride, who is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Einihovici, of Floreat Park, recently topped the State in her final pharmaceutical examination, winning a gold medal and a four-day trip to Sydney.

The groom, who is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Raiter, of Perth, is a medical student.

The bride was attended by Miss Deborah Troy, of Mt. Lawley, and Mr. Sol Raiter was best man.

Rabbi L. Rubin-Zacks officiated.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

Monthly Meeting

The 695th Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. was held at Perth Technical College, on February 7.

Present.—Messrs. R. I. Cohen, A. A. Baxter, G. H. Dallimore, R. W. Dalby, H. D. Fitch, A. C. McWhinney and F. W. Avenell (Registrar).

In opening the meeting at 7.35 p.m., the President referred to the deaths of Messrs. M. S. Brandenburg and S. J. Faithful.

Members stood as a mark of respect.

Election Arrangements.—These were agreed to as follows—

Nominations close February 29; Election, March 21.

Circular re Proprietaries.—As "Compounds of Fluorine" was the only addition to the 10th Schedule and there were no alterations to the Police Offences "Drugs Act" during 1955 it was decided not to issue a new list of controlled proprietaries at the present time.

Correspondence.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain forwarded a certificate of competency and a photograph of Miss R. I. Brand.

To and from Mr. F. C. Kent, re National Service Training and its effect on apprentices' indentures. Decided to continue as heretofore.

From South Australia, advising that the Society has resigned from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies as from 31/12/55.

Registrations.—

J. M. O'Hara, R. L. Crawford, Patricia J. Roberts, Margaret Florian, Janet M. Firth, Audrey J. Stevens. All had passed the Final Examination of W.A.

Re-Registration Approved.

Barbara Neil.

Apprentices.—Nine indentures were registered (subject to inspection of premises).

Financial.—Accounts totalling £956/9/10 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on February 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. J. Healy, W. G. Lewis, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, J. G. Skeahan, R. W. Dalby, W. T. Harrison, S. J. Wilson, G. H. Dallimore, and members as per list.

Apprentices' Wages.—The increase in apprentices' wages had been awarded by the court, and were operative from January 1, 1956.

"Family Circle."—Recommended that a presidential letter be forwarded to all members for the advancement of the sales of "Family Circle."

Wages Award.—Recommended that a copy of the wages award be forwarded to all chemists.

"Gilseal" Hat Dyes.—Recommended that a request be forwarded to Rumbles for their travellers to take a check with chemists of the colours required in hat dyes, limiting the number to six colours.

Allerban.—Recommended that a check re the availability of stocks of Allerban be made, and that chemists be advised through the Trade and Commerce Notes.

Chemists Only Lines.—Recommended that further investigation be made of the complaints by Mr. T. Berri-gan, re the sale of chemist only lines.

Radio Broadcasting.—The meeting was adjourned for thirty minutes to permit Mr. Chidlow, of Signet Productions, to address the meeting with regard to special radio programmes that his company would like permission of the Guild to submit to Guild members. After hearing Mr. Chidlow, the meeting resolved that the request by Mr. Chidlow be granted, and that he be permitted to inform members that the project had received the Guild's blessing, and that the Guild advise members of this decision.

Trade and Commerce Matters.—

"Dexsal."—Owing to the shipping strike there were slight shortages in the supply of Dexsal, but reports had been received that this would be quickly overcome and sufficient supplies would be available; also that distribution of advertising material to members was practically completed.

Pricing Service.—The Trade and Commerce Committee recommended that the cost price in the pricing system covering retail price, ethical, and prescription proprietaries lists, should all be in code, and suggested that the chemist code should be used.

Codis and Disprin Tablets.—Recommended that Federal Office again be asked to take up with the manufacturers the matter of the removal of the brand on both these tablets when they are packed bulk for dispensing purposes.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Trade and Commerce Committee be accepted and confirmed. — Carried.

Federal Executive Meeting.—Mr. Dallimore gave a short resume of the Federal Executive Meeting that he attended in Adelaide. The main points were: The active promotion of the sales of "Family Circle"; that Federal Office had written to the Association of Ethical Manufacturers, following publicity in the newspapers re the increase in the profit margins of ethical as proposed by the Guild.

Contractual Dispensing.—Several members of the Guild, without knowledge of the implications of entering into contracts for the dispensing of medicines, had tentatively agreed to dispense for a Fund. Arrangements were in hand for the Guild and the Fund's board members to meet, and if possible arrange a satisfactory contract which would be open to all chemists to accept.

A meeting of the chemists of Midland Junction had been arranged for February 16 to discuss the matter. The chemists in Northam and Bunbury had been communicated with and told to withhold their hand pending advice from their State Branch Committee.

It was resolved that the Executive be granted full power to act in the matter of the contractual dispensing and the Fund, and that legal advice be sought regarding the position of contracts that had already been signed to determine whether, under the Constitution and Rules, these are valid and binding.

Pharmaceutical Association.—It was resolved that the President, Mr. G. D. Allan, be elected delegate for West Australia, to attend the Conference to be held in Melbourne in May next.

Fremantle Zone.—Mr. Skeahan reported that the Fremantle Zone had met during the previous week, and had recommended to its members that a special list of well-known ethical and semi-ethical frequently ordered over the counter, when ordered on a doctor's prescription should be dispensed in the correct manner, but without dispensing fee.

Recommend that the suppliers of Neo-Synephrine, plastic atomiser be requested to remove the brand from the container. It was resolved that this recommendation be confirmed. Carried.

Request that a new price be determined by the price fixing committee of four, six, and eight-ounce bottles of A.P.C.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

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Every year brings greater popularity to Johnson's famous Baby Needs—greater profits from them for you. Every year, too, we plan bigger and better advertising campaigns to keep more people buying more Johnson's products than ever before.

The "Quiz Kids" again this year is still one of the top radio shows—broadcast to over two million people every week.

"Australia's National Hit Parade", our second big weekly radio show after only one year on the air is already one of the leading shows of its type.

These programmes, plus regular colour and mono. ads. in the "Women's Weekly" and city and country newspapers, are selling Johnson's Baby Products so successfully that 4 out of every 5 tins of Baby Powder sold are Johnson's.

Are you getting your share of this amazing volume?

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and
CITRATES**
B.P. Quality Australian Made

CREAM OF TARTAR	HIRISE SPECIAL
TARTARIC ACID	AERATOR for Self
SODIUM POTASSIUM	Raising Flour, Baking
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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn McDougall on their recent wedding and best wishes for their future.

Welcome to Mr. Jack Shaw, of Melbourne, who has come to spend a little time with us in Hobart.

Welcome home to Miss Marjorie Andrews after 12 months' tour abroad, which included some work and sightseeing mixed with some Girl Guiding.

Mrs. Heath (Moir) to most of us, has just returned from a tour all round Tasmania, which included the West Coast, North-West and East Coasts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ian McLeod have been holidaying at Lillico, on the North-West Coast, with their young family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay McLeod have also been on vacation and have visited the Cradle Mountain; then on to the North-West Coast.

Miss Mary Wallace was lucky enough to have a week up at St. Helens on the North-East Coast.

To all others who will be having holidays during the next few weeks we wish a good time and very good weather.

PHARMACY BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on January 23, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, E. H. Shield, F. H. Cartledge, A. K. Smith and Registrar.

Mr. Pearce extended a welcome to Mr. A. K. Smith, attending his first Board meeting.

President.—Mr. Pearce vacated the chair and the Registrar called for nominations for the position of President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pearce stated that he would not accept re-election as he felt that another member of the Board should take the office of President.

Mr. F. H. Cartledge was elected to the position of President.

Pharmaceutical Registrar.—John Maxwell Shaw—Certificate of Identity was received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

R. McBeesley.—Advice was received from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales that Mr. McBeesley had been removed from the Register of Pharmacists.

Apprentices.—Susan Tatlow—Cancellation of these Indentures with Mr. R. M. Boland was approved subject to receipt of the consent of the parent. Miss Tatlow is transferring to Victoria.

Atol Norman Hookway.—Cancellation of these indentures by mutual consent of all parties was approved.

Finance.—The financial statement showed a balance of £1463/4/3. Accounts totalling £103/1/6 were passed for payment.

State News

Liaison Committee.—Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, A. G. Gould and A. K. Smith were elected representatives on the Liaison Committee.

Poisons Act.—A letter was received from Dr. Murray stating that he wished to discuss with the Board the matter of Antibiotics for Veterinary use, as this subject had been referred to by the Chief Veterinary Officer. It was expected that Dr. Murray would attend the next meeting of the Board.

Eight Schedules.—Items referred back by the Department of Health in connection with the uniform Poison Schedules were discussed and allocated to respective schedules.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

February Meeting of the Board

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on February 20, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. K. Smith, A. G. Gould, H. H. Pearce, I. B. McLeod and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Registrar.—John Maxwell Shaw (ex Victoria) was registered.

Apprentices.—Indentures of Cecily Mary Barwick with Reginald Colin Townley; Paul Gluskie with Lawrence Henry Gluskie, and David Ivan Dixon with Robert Ivan Muir Dixon were registered.

Another indenture tendered for registration was held over pending clarification of the name shown on the Schools Board certificate.

David Alfred Gough with Edwin Hugh Shield: The written consent of the three parties having been received, cancellation of the indentures was approved.

Vladimir R. Benes.—Details of Mr. Benes' course and qualifications as a pharmacist gained at the Prague University were received. The Registrar reported that these details had been submitted to Dr. Burgin and Dr. Polya. The meeting decided that Mr. Benes, subject to presentation of documentary proof of his identity and qualifications, may be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in Tasmania after passing our Final Examination in Forensic Pharmacy and Dispensing, together with the serving of a period of two years in an open pharmacy. Qualifications must be completed by the end of 1960.

Supplementary Examination Results.—The following results of the supplementary accreditations were approved by the Board:—

Pharmacy I Passes: Miss H. Morgan, Miss E. Davies, Miss S. Sharp and Miss M. Killalea.

Pharmacy II Pass: J. K. Bester.

P.A.A. Conference.—A letter was received from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, requesting advice as to the name of the Board's delegate to this conference.

As no member present was expecting to be at this conference, the matter was left in abeyance.

Finance.—The financial statement showed a balance of £1401/17/9. Accounts totalling £132/1/- were passed for payment.

Poisons Act: Ancolan.—A letter was received from Dr. Murray covering correspondence regarding Ancolan, in which he had advised the British Drug Houses (Australia) Pty. Ltd. that in view of the new Poisons Schedules being brought into operation shortly, no addition to the Tasmanian Schedule would be made to allow Ancolan to be sold without a prescription.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

Monthly Meeting

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at Canterbury Tea Rooms, Hobart, on February 15, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (President), Mrs. E. M. Hawks, Mrs. M. L. Heath, Misses A. Wilks, M. Purdon, E. L. Knight, E. M. Hurst, M. E. Andrews, M. L. Williams, N. L. Gibson, Messrs. D. E. Fuller, D. R. Crisp, A. G. Gould, B. Shirrefs, W. G. Webb, L. J. McLeod, C. B. Dillon, J. H. Gould, A. Fennell, T. A. Stephens, G. R. Bester, K. H. Jenkins and the Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, held on February 15, 1955, were read and confirmed.

Annual Report and Financial Statements.—The Annual Report and Financial Statements having been circulated, were taken as read.

The President, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, stated that he felt the Society had had a most successful year; much had been achieved, and he considered that even more could be achieved in the forthcoming year. He stressed that Pharmacists were enjoying more prosperity at the present time than ever before. This was the result of efforts put forward by members in the past, and now, to ensure the continuation of that prosperity it was the duty of the present members to pay something back into Pharmacy, not in the form of cash, but in time devoted to the Society.

This year they would have more apprentices than ever, and with the considerably improved facilities at the Technical College, particularly in regard to the excellent equipment provided, all students could look forward to more intensive training away from the Pharmacy.

The President expressed regret that Mr. A. G. Gould had found it necessary to resign from the Council, and expressed appreciation for the considerable time he had devoted to Pharmacy.

Mr. McLeod, in speaking of the financial statements, expressed pleasure at the surplus shown for the year, but drew attention to the fact that the increased cost for the Journal would have to be met either by a levy or from their surplus. He recommended that a levy be imposed.

The President formally moved the adoption of the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Miss Knight, in seconding the adoption, stated that she considered the Society must be responsible for the education of Pharmacists and would have to take a very active part in the consideration of the syllabus.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements were adopted unanimously.

Election of Councillors.—The President stated that as no other nomination had been received he declared Mr. A. P. Brammall and Mr. C. A. Robertson re-elected for the ensuing three years.

Auditor.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman was unanimously re-elected Hon. Auditor.

Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies: The President explained the steps which had taken place in considering the membership of this Society with the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, and correspondence with other Societies was discussed together with a telegram from the Queensland Society.

Mr. Crisp stated that he considered the present Council was not serving any purpose and we should not continue our membership.

Mr. Stephens considered that it was most desirable to have a Federal body, particularly in regard to the future consideration of their syllabus.

Mr. A. G. Gould considered that the Victorian reasons for withdrawing were satisfactory.

Mr. Stephens suggested that a decision should be deferred until after the P.A.A. conference in May.

Mr. Crisp felt that no purpose could be served in continuing as at present with nothing being done.

Miss Knight stated as Victoria and South Australia had withdrawn, the Council could no longer be regarded as a Federal body representing all States.

Mr. Bester moved, seconded by Mr. McLeod, that the Tasmanian Society withdraws from membership with the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies forthwith.

Mr. Stephens moved an amendment, seconded by Miss Andrews, that we postpone consideration of withdrawal from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies until after the May Conference.

The amendment was lost by six votes to sixteen.

The original motion was then put to the meeting, and carried.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—Mr. J. H. Gould conveyed a message of goodwill from Sir Hugh Linstead, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to our members. He stated that whilst in London he was given a very fine reception by the Society.

Social Evening.—The President reported that arrangements were in hand for a Buffet Tea in conjunction with the Guild, to be held at Manor Court on Wednesday, March 21.

"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."—Mr. L. J. McLeod moved, seconded by Mr. A. G. Gould, that a levy of 4/- be imposed on each member to cover the increased cost of the Journal. Carried.

At the close of the meeting at 9 p.m., Mr. G. R. Bester showed coloured films of his recent visit to England and Scandinavia. These were greatly appreciated by all present, and Mr. Shield moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss Andrews, and carried by acclamation.

THE GUILD

General Meeting

A General meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on January 26, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Miss E. M. Hurst, Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. W. G. Webb, A. K. Smith, L. W. Palfreyman, K. H. Jenkins, A. Fennell, C. B. Dillon, J. H. Gould, G. A. Copeland and Secretary.

The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. J. H. Gould, who was attending his first meeting after returning from a trip abroad.

Medical Benefits Fund.—The Chairman reported that he and the Secretary had interviewed the Manager of this Fund, as instructed at the last meeting, but apart from an improvement in the subscription reminder cards to be issued in the future he felt that very little progress would be made as the organisation was controlled from Sydney.

Methionine.—Advice was received from Mr. A. G. Crane that in view of the incidence of infectious hepatitis in this State and its reported increase in other States he considered that some steps should be taken to have the Government either reverse or defer its published intention to withdraw Methionine from the Pharmaceutical Benefits as the drug was considered valuable in the treatment of this disease.

The meeting decided that Mr. Crane's report should be forwarded to the Federal Office for consideration.

Closing Time.—Mr. A. G. Gould drew attention to the variation in times for closing on half-day holidays.

The meeting decided that prior to the next Hobart Show holiday a circular should be sent to members stating the closing time as 11.30 a.m., and also reminding members that pharmacies do not open on nights of half holidays.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

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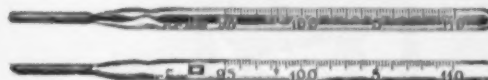
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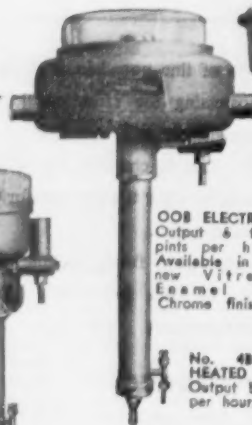
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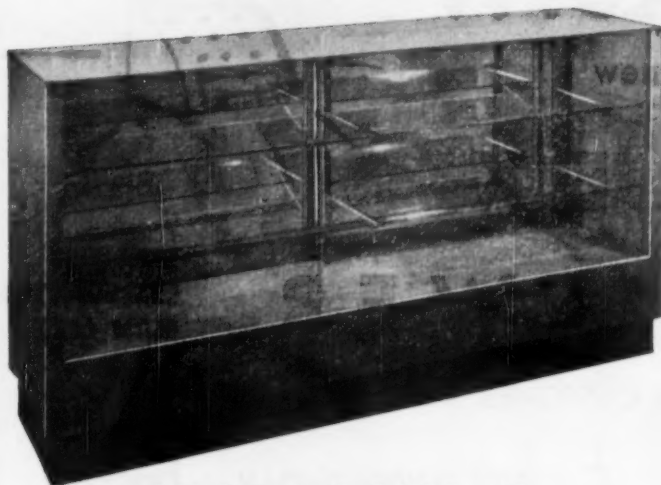
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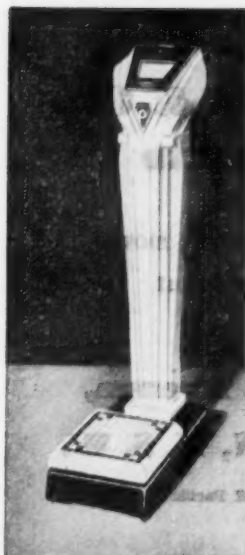


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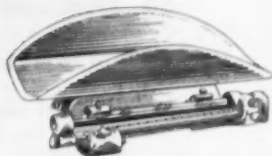


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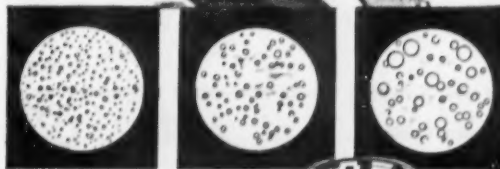
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